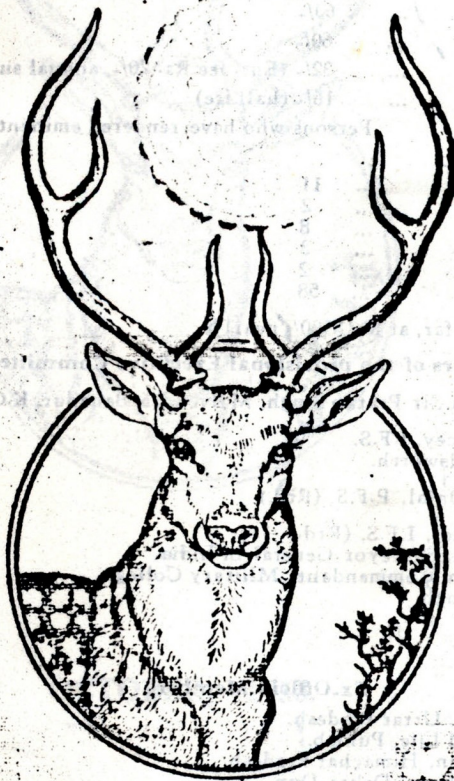


THE
Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India

The CHEETAL



Savanna

VOL. I

OCTOBER, 1958

No. 1

Price Rs. 2/-

Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India.

- I. The Society covers activities in the seven States constituting the Northern Region i.e., Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi.
- II. The aims and objects of the Society are as follows:—
- To promote interest in the preservation and conservation of all forms of animal life among the youth of the country.
 - To assist in enforcing the game and arms rules and to bring to the notice of the authorities any infringement of the same.
 - To advise and help Government and the District authorities in the formation and maintenance and protection of sanctuaries and National Parks.
 - To raise funds for the carrying out of the above aims and objects.
 - To carry on any other activities which will serve the above objectives, including Publicity and Propaganda and the issue of a Journal.
 - To assist members of the Society in obtaining shooting and fishing facilities and facilities for viewing and photographing wild life etc.

III. Classes of Members.

- Patrons, paying a donation of Rs. 500/-
- Life Members ... 150/-
- Institutional Members ... 60/-
- Affiliated ... 60/-
- Ordinary ... 32/- (Ent. fee Rs. 20/-, annual subscription Rs. 12/-)
- Educational ... 16/- (half fee)
- Honorary ... Persons who have rendered eminent services to wild life.

IV. The Society has, upto-date:—

Patrons	...	11
Life Members	...	2
Honorary Members	...	8
Institutional Members	...	3
Affiliated Members	...	2
Ordinary Members	...	58

The Society's funds stand, so far, at Rs. 3500/- nearly.

V. Office Bearers and Members of the provisional Executive Committee formed on 13-4-58.

President:—Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Nabha.

Vice-Presidents:—Shri P. D. Stracey, I.F.S.
Shri R. L. Holdsworth.

Honorary Secretary:—Shri J. N. Onial, P.F.S. (Rtd.)

Members:—Shri M. D. Chaturvedi, I.F.S. (Rtd.)
Brig. Gambhir Singh, Surveyor General of India.
Brig. Gobinder Singh, Commandant, Military College.
Shri Tej Bahadur Singh,
Shri B. Mitchell.
Capt. E. G. Melvill.
Sardar Ranbir Singh.

Ex-Officio Members

The Chief Game Warden, Uttar Pradesh.
The Conservator of Wild Life, Punjab.
The Deputy Game Warden, Himachal Pradesh.
The Divisional Forest Officer, Dehra Dun.
The Divisional Forest Officer, Saharanpur.

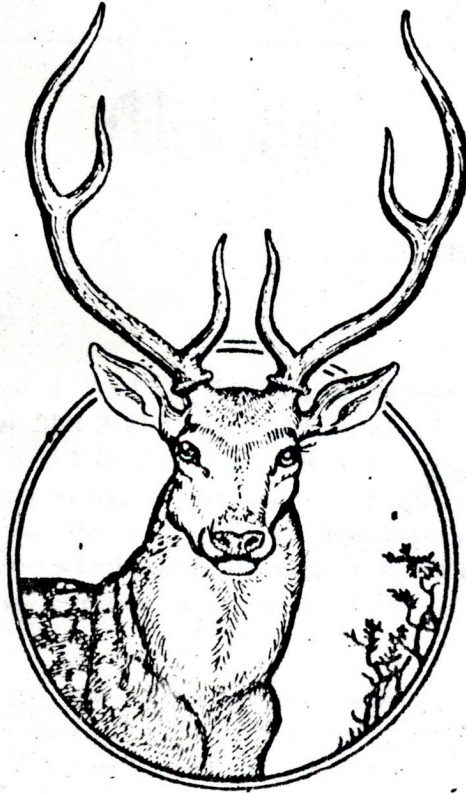
Sub-Committees

There are two sub committees:—

One on Wild Life Legislation and the other on Publicity.

For Complete List of Members see Page 61.

The CHEETAL



OCTOBER, 1958.

VOL. 1

No. 1

Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India

Vol. 1

October, 1958

No. 1

Messages

MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

Government of India

August 24, 1958.

I was glad to learn that a Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India has been established at the instance of Shri P. D. Stracey, I.F.S., with H. H. Maharaja Pratap Singh of Nabha as its President. Wild Life Preservation is a big task and it must, therefore, be tackled in its various aspects as well as in the various regions. In a country of our size, it would not be proper to expect that one single organization will be able to deal with the whole matter comprehensively and effectively although it is highly desirable that there is as great a co-ordination and co-operation in the work of the various bodies and societies as possible.

I am glad to find that this new society has been able to gather support from many prominent persons who have the cause of these denizens of the forest deeply at heart. The proposal to publish a journal bi-annually under the title of the "Cheetal" is also most welcome. Under the guidance of such competent persons as the Society has been able to gather together, I have no doubt this journal would be of a very high standard. I have great pleasure in sending my congratulations to the society and my best wishes for the success of the society's efforts as well as the proposed journal.

New Delhi,

P. R. DESHMUKH,
Union Minister of Co-operation.

* * * * *

The Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India deserves to be congratulated for embarking upon the publication of its own journal so soon after its birth. It is an ambitious

project. And one admires the courage of the Society in founding a journal when it has hardly found its feet.

Appropriately named the "Cheetal", this magazine will fulfill a long felt need for a forum for advancing the cause of wild life. It will bring together the sportsmen and the naturalists, the hunters and the conservationists, and shall I say, the poacher and the preacher of wild life. It will serve as a powerful organ in modulating the game policies of State Governments to the principles of wild life management. In a democratic set up its importance in educating public opinion can scarcely be overemphasized.

The "Cheetal" deserves unstinted support of the Forest Departments, as well as of the sportsmen and the conservationists. Forest Officers in particular should look upon it as their foster-child and do all they can to nurse it up into a full-fledged journal.

I wish it success and sincerely trust the enthusiasm that has brought it into being will endure and prove infectious. I must confess, in its journal the Society has realized what has been a pious wish of the Central Board of Wild Life for years.

M. D. CHATURVEDI, I.F.S. (Rtd.)

* * * * *

1. In writing a few words for the inaugural number of the Society's journal, the "Cheetal", I heartily wish both the Society and the journal, well, and sincerely hope that as the years go by they may both grow from strength to strength.

2. We all know that the idea of an organisation for the protection of wild life was first mooted in 1955, but at that time the shape visualised was rather different. After some disappointments and unavoidable delays, this Society was actually formed on April 13th, 1958.

3. Before I go any further, I wish it to be placed on record that our very grateful thanks are due to Mr. P. D. Stracey, our Senior Vice-President, for his constant and untiring efforts in bringing about the formation of this Society.

4. The main object of our Society, needless to say, is the preservation of our natural fauna which, as everyone knows, is fast dying out, or rather is just being indiscriminately killed off. To succeed in this object our Society must be strong and in abundant funds, and for this our chief need is members, and yet more members—and what is more, members who are interested in the active preservation of wild life.

5. Some of you have received my appeal. It is repeated in this issue of the journal. Some people are reluctant to join up because they question the value of the effort and wonder whether their subscriptions and donations will not be wasted in the long run.

The Society is barely four months old yet it has achieved the following:—

- a. Enrolled over 82 members, including 11 Patrons.
- b. Collected Rs. 8500 nearly.
- c. Reviewed the game laws and fishing rules through a sub-committee and have made proposals to State Forest Departments.
- d. Appointed a Publicity Sub-Committee which has brought out this journal and which is working on the exhibition of propaganda slides in cinemas, games for children, illustrating the balance of nature etc. It has decided to produce a Balance of Nature film strip suitable to Indian conditions.

Our plan is to devote our funds and attention mainly to propaganda and publicity, particularly among the youth and rural population. Our members cannot expect much except the satisfaction of working to save India's wild life, through the stirring up of the nation and attracting the notice of the governments.

6. If we do not do something, and do it right *now*, to save and preserve our wild life, I am afraid there will be very little left to save in a short time. Our jungles already present a deserted look. My experience even when I visited one of the local Sanctuaries was most disappointing. Except for some birds and a jackal, I saw nothing. I believe there are cheetals but I have yet to see them.

7. I understand that some of the numerous National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries in America and Canada have achieved great success on account of societies like ours. These National Parks in America and Canada, as also in South Africa, are teeming with wild life of every description. No one can dare even fire a shot in the precincts of these parks. In America, I understand, the unauthorised shooting of wild life can earn a person anything upto a life term in prison. Unless and until we have laws like these and strictly adhere to them, can we ever hope to have our jungles and sanctuaries again full of the beautiful creatures which God has seen fit to bestow on us?

8. We are all pledged to work for the country, and our wild life is part of our country, part of our heritage, part of our culture. You can all help to save it by joining the Society and supporting its efforts. The small expenditure involved is nothing compared to the money we spend on cinemas and the like.

9. So I once again appeal to each one of you to come forward with a big heart and a yet bigger purse and help us befriend our speechless friends of the jungle. Not until we have the unstinted support of everyone of those who love God's creatures, will we be on the right road to stabilising a Society which will really and actually help in the promotion and preservation of wild life in this country.

10. As for me, I promise I shall leave no stone unturned to make our Society successful in its efforts to save our wild life. I invite you earnestly to join me. We do not know what the future holds for us, we cannot say whether twenty years hence our Society will be in existence. But do not think of the future and what it may bring. Let us work only for the present—to save wild life. Help up now to establish the work of the Society on a sound basis and ensure its future.

Yours in the cause of wild life.

Sd/- PRATAP SINGH,
Maharaja of Nabha.

Impressions of the two black and white drawings on art paper (facing pages 23 & 52), size 9" x 11", suitable for framing can be had at 50 nP each from the Hony. Secretary, W.L.P.S. of N.I., No. 1, New Survey Road, Dehra Dun.

*

*

*

*

The artist who designed our very life-like insignia of a Cheetal head and bust was the Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla, to whom our grateful thanks are due.

*

*

*

*

We intend to introduce a feature in our April 1959 issue 'Letters to the Editor' and onwards. Members and others are requested to send their contributions for publishing in the Journal at the latest by the end of February 1959.

Editorial Notes

From the Anglo Saxon Chronicle on William the Conqueror

He made great protection for the game,
And imposed laws for the same,
That whoso slew hart or hind.
Should be made blind.
He preserved the harts and boars,
And loved the stags as much
As if he were their father.

OURSELVES

THE 13th of October will make 6 months since we were born, and the reason for the appearance of this journal is to mark both our 6 months birthday as well as to advertise India's Wild Life Week.

Our aim is to tackle the problem of India's vanishing wild life from the public side. Government committees and boards are all very well, but there are limits to what they can do. The Government of India has repeatedly said that they would like to see wild life societies in the field, and so after considerable heart-searching (because there was no under-estimation of the task ahead) the Society was launched on the 13th of April, 1958.

People have asked "what is the use of such a Society and what do we get out of it?" We have heard complaints that the entrance fee is too high, and so on. The very title has been questioned: why Preservation and not Conservation, why North India and not the whole of India? And so on.

These questions reveal a deep failure to understand the motives and the meaning behind all our human institutions. Why does one join the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the Red Cross Society or the Tuberculosis Association? Does life consist only of what we can get out of it, and are our actions to be governed always by the profit motive? Someone has to enter the lists on behalf of wild life. A start has got to be made somewhere. And so we have started.

Nevertheless we shall try to answer the doubters. Our Society is a voluntary organisation whose objectives are to save wild life at all costs. We can offer our members very little. In

the words of Churchill, if not 'blood, sweat and tears' we can offer them only '*self-sacrifice and giving*'—giving for wild life. At the most we can offer our members a journal, perhaps twice a year, information and assistance in obtaining shooting and fishing facilities, and permits to visit Sanctuaries and National Parks etc. The latter will depend on the State Forest Departments agreeing to give a somewhat privileged position to our members.

It is frequently seen that human institutions die when their creators die or lose interest. Similar organisations to ours have, in the past, not outlived a few years at the most. The only comparable organisations which have survived for more than 20 years are the Bombay and Darjeeling (now Bengal) National History Societies, and the Sporting and Fishing Clubs of the tea-planters of North Bengal and of South India. Whatever it may be, let us work for wild life while we can, not taking into account the future possibilities in these respects. There is very little left worth working for these days except to work for *saving something*, and wild life is surely worth saving.

Since its inception on the 13th of April, the Society has enrolled Patrons, Members, including 2 Institutional Members, and has funds to its credit in excess of Rs. including payments of Rs. 500/- each by 3 Patrons. Appeals have been issued to over 200 persons in Northern India to become Members and also to nearly 200 ex-ruling Princes and Landowners to become Patrons. Progress in this direction cannot, therefore, be said to be bad.

An analysis of our membership is, however, revealing:

"retired" persons or persons over 50 years of age.

"serving" officers and persons between 45-50 years of age.

persons below 45 years of age.

Institutional Members.

An organisation such as ours must not depend for its membership and impetus on elderly persons, mostly of the privileged classes. We must secure more members of younger age-groups, particularly from among teachers, active sportsmen and the services, particularly the forest, civil and army.

A brief summary of the position in regard to wild life conservation is necessary here. Since we are part of the British Commonwealth, it is useful to survey the progress in the various units of this Commonwealth of nations.

As far back as 1898 the farseeing Boer leader, Paul Kruger, foresaw that the then rate of destruction of wild life in South Africa could not be continued and he formed the Sabie Game Reserve out of the lands of his friends and of himself. The name was subsequently changed to Kruger National Park in 1926 and this park is today probably the most extensive and well managed sanctuary for wild life in Africa, if not in the whole world.

In 1900 the British Government convened an International Conference in London for the preservation of animals, birds and fish in Africa. The convention was signed by seven powers interested in Africa, and was to remain in force for 15 years.

In 1903 a Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire (now Commonwealth) was founded in England. The society started work for preservation of the fauna of the Empire soon after the World War I and has wielded a great deal of influence in this connection.

In 1913 an International Conference for the Protection of Nature was held in Berne at which 17 Governments were represented.

In 1931 at the instance of the French Government an important International Conference for the Protection of Nature was arranged under the aegis of the Natural History Museum of Paris.

In 1933 an International Conference for the Protection and Fauna and Flora of Africa was convened in London, and among the measures suggested were the establishment of Sanctuaries, National Parks, Strict National Reserves and other Reserves. India was represented at this Conference by Sir E. C. Stuart Baker of bird fame, and on his return he suggested that his report should be considered at a special conference of representatives of the Govt. of India, the Provincial Governments, the Indian States and the adjoining territories of Nepal and Bhutan. The Government, therefore, convened an all India conference for the Preservation of Wild Life at Delhi in 1935. The conference adopted a set of resolutions and prepared two lists of species, first of animals that were to be protected as completely as possible, and second of those animals which should not be hunted, killed or captured except under licences. The need for wild life sanctuaries was stressed and it recommended that the societies for protection of wild life in the country should make propaganda a principal part of their work. As a result of the deliberations of this conference an all India Convention for the preservation of the fauna of India was drafted.

The Association for the Preservation of Game in the United Provinces which had been formed about this time started the publication of a journal entitled "The Indian Wild Life" in 1936. The Hon. Secretaries of the Association were Major J. Corbett and Mr. Hasan Abid Jaffry.

Meanwhile the Bombay Natural History Society which, since its foundation in 1883, had been carrying on intensive propaganda through the medium of their journal, published in 1934 a series of beautifully illustrated articles on the wild animals of the Indian Empire and the problem of their preservation.

The Punjab, which has always been in the forefront of wild life preservation, appointed

a Game Warden as far back as 1935 with a special Game Department for the areas outside the Reserve Forests and set up District Fauna Committees in all the districts.

The Wild Birds and Wild Animals Preservation Acts were passed in the Punjab in 1933, in the Central Provinces in 1934 and in the United Provinces in 1935. In 1934 the U.P. under the personal interest of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then Governor, passed the National Parks Act which provided for the establishment of National Parks and which resulted in the Hailey National Park. In Assam certain areas which had already been demarcated as game sanctuaries long before were given more attention.

But all this effort received a setback with the IIInd World War of 1939-45 and it was not until 1951 that the question of wild life protection in India was again taken up seriously. In that year a committee of persons interested in the problem was convened in Delhi and this led to the decision to form the Indian Board of Wild Life, which came into existence in December 1951 at Mysore.

The Indian Board of Wild Life is an advisory body which consists of the Chief Conservators of all the States and the Chairman is the Maharaja of Mysore, there being two Vice-Chairmen of whom one is the Inspector General of Forests. The Secretary-General of the Board is the Director of the Zoological Survey of India who has his head-quarters in Calcutta, an Under Secretary of the Government of India in Delhi serving as the Honorary Secretary of the Board which is under the day-to-day guidance of the Inspector General of Forests. The Board meets once in 2 years and its work is done by an Executive Committee which meets twice a year.

A BLUE PRINT FOR WILD LIFE

Wild life conservationists in India have been exercised over the most suitable machinery for the enforcement of Wild Life (game and fishing) laws and of sportsmanlike conduct in shooting and fishing for long. The complaint in our country is that the laws are adequate but that their enforcement is not. The position is bad in the Reserved Forests inspite of the existence of an organised department, while the state of affairs in the areas outside these forests, being nobody's business, is a disgrace. Governments and State Forest Departments have been tinkering with the problem. Personal experience and local opinions have influenced the type of wild life or 'Game' Departments, as they have been called, where they exist. There has been no consultation or co-ordination between States in this respect.

At the February 1958 meeting of the Indian Board of Wild Life the question was raised by Shri Dharma Kumar Singhji as well as by the Chief Conservator of Forests, U.P. and a sub-committee with Shri P. D. Stracey, I.F.S., as the Chairman and representatives of the forest departments of the U.P., Punjab and H.P., was formed to go into the matter and report on the most suitable type of wild life department for States.

We are privileged to publish the gist of the report, including the details of the set-up proposed. It will be seen that an organisation for both Reserved Forests and other areas has been envisaged, based on the forest department organisation. This is as it should be. When some eight years ago, and just prior to the formation of the board, Lt. Col. Burton and the Bombay Natural History Society proposed *separate* wild life departments, the proposal was turned down by the united voice of the foresters of India and the task of wild life protection continued to be vested with the forest departments. It is now upto them to vindicate their bona fides. They must press for an expanded staff and sufficient funds for a full-fledged organisation, which will protect the wild life of the country *wherever it is found*. Nothing short of this will meet the problem. State Governments must in turn play their part and take a broad view and not grudge funds for an expanded department on the lines suggested. Otherwise wild life is doomed outside the reserves, and will continue to suffer inside them, from an inadequate machinery for the enforcement of the law. India's wild life demands a Freedom Charter and a Blue Print for a new life!

GAME PRESERVATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Just as we were going to press we received details of the recent re-organisation of the Game Preservation Circle, as it is called, of the Uttar Pradesh forest department.

With effect from the 16th of August, 1958 the organisation for the preservation of wild life is restricted to the forests lying in the Western, Eastern and Southern circles.

Instead of a Chief Game Warden of the status of a Conservator there is a Chief *Wild* Game Warden of the status of a D.F.O. Instead of Game Wardens of the status of D.F.O. there are now Wild Games Wardens of the status of Asst. Conservators of Forests.

The additional posts created are 19 Asstt. *Wild* Game Wardens of the rank of Dy. Ranger for the 19 Divisions in the above 3 Circles, and 116 *Wild* Game Guards for the 116 Ranges in these Divisions.

The posts of 2 Foresters and 30 Armed Guards have been abolished, as also the posts of 9 Orderlies, but the posts of Head Constables and Constables have been increased from 8 to 12.

We are concerning ourselves here only with posts of an administrative or executive nature and not with clerical posts etc., where there has been a clean sweep. There will be only 2 clerks for each Wild Game Warden, attached to the division which is his headquarters.

In our opinion the only redeeming feature of this re-organisation is the nett increase in the number of posts *directly* concerned with the task of protecting wild life i.e., the Dy. Rangers, Foresters, Guards and Constables. Here there has been an increase of 88 persons. Against that, the reduction in the status and numbers of the superior staff is a serious weakening of the machinery and amounts to a lowering of the whole programme of wild life protection in the U.P. Moreover, the other Circles and the areas outside the Reserved Forests have been left to their fate.

As recently as February 1958 at the instance of the Chief Conservator of Forests, U.P., the Indian Board of Wild Life had appointed a sub-committee to report on the best type of wild life department for States. In the face of this we fail to understand the reason for this reduction in status of an organisation which was created only two years ago, and that too right in the middle of the financial year. On all sides the urgent need for adequate staff for protection of wild life has been recognised. The neighbouring Punjab, which has far less forests and wild life, has maintained from as far back as 1935, a special department for the protection of wild life in areas outside the Reserved Forests and, far from reducing its efforts, has recently effected increases in their staff, has raised the status of the Chief Game Warden to that of a Conservator of Forests, and is contemplating further increases and intensification of their efforts to protect wild life. We had confidently hoped that neighbouring States, and in particular the Uttar Pradesh which has been so richly endowed with wild life and forests, would follow suit but our hopes have been belied.

Another thing which puzzles us is the use of the word *Wild Game* instead of *Game* when designating wardens. Only as recently as February 1958 the Indian Board of Wild Life passed a resolution to the effect that the word *Game* should be substituted by *Wild Life*, in order to remove the association that the former word has with something which is *hunted to death*. It is surprising, therefore, to find this word perpetuated in the new designations, and what is more, combined with "*wild*", making the new term rather clumsy and meaningless. The word *game* is applied, as far as we know, only to wild animals or birds which are chased or hunted for sport or for the pot—or is it the intention to protect only *game* species among our wild life? In our opinion the designations should be Wild Life Regions, Chief Wild Life Warden, Wild Life Wardens, and Assistant Wild Life Wardens.

The whole situation emphasises the sorry lack of a broad and progressive outlook and of a uniform policy and action in the matter of protection of our wild life. While the advanced countries are marching ahead in such matters, we are hesitating and making poor progress, or even retreating in some respects. We would urge the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and Government to march in step with the Indian Board of Wild Life and its neighbouring State, the Punjab, in the protection of its magnificent wild life.

EDITOR.

A Model Wild Life Department

The oldest organisation for a separate wild life department is that of the Punjab followed by Jammu and Kashmir. In the Punjab, wild life administration was originally under a forest officer, Mr. David of the I.F.S. being the first Game Warden of the State, somewhere around 1934. The organisation was designed for the areas outside the reserved forests and this is still the pattern of the present wild life department machinery, which is now headed by a Conservator of Wild Life, the designation recently given to the hitherto 'Game Warden' of the State. At the moment the incumbent of the post is Shri Angad Singh, a non-forest officer, who started his life in the Game Department some 20 years ago as an Inspector of Wild Life and who has risen to be incharge of the Department. The Department seems to be functioning efficiently.

In Himachal Pradesh, the wild life department is also under a non-forest officer, Shri K. L. Mehta, who also started his life in the Punjab Game Department. He is known as the Deputy Game Warden. The Department covers both reserve and non-reserve areas.

In Kashmir there had been, in the days of the Maharaja, British officers, (non-foresters) incharge of the branch. Subsequently the department was placed under a regular forest officer, who in later years was the Conservator incharge Working Plans and Research, Shri R. N. Malhotra, now retired. In J & K, the organisation has always looked after the wild life both in the reserved forests and outside them.

In the U.P. since 1956, there has been a Wild Life Circle with a Conservator of Forests in charge, under whom are five Regional Game Wardens each incharge of 4-5 Divisions of the status of D.F.Os. Recently, however, the posts have, it is understood, been down-graded and the number of Game Wardens reduced. The organisation concerns itself only with the reserves.

Two or three main considerations arise when attempting to arrive at the most rational arrangement for preservation of wild life in a State. The first is the fact that the wild life occurs both in the reserved forests and outside them and requires protection in both. For this there are two sets of game laws, one under the Wild Birds and Animal Protection Act and the other under the Forest Act, but the close seasons, protected species and prohibited sexes are the same under both.

Secondly, whether the wild life organisation should be manned by forest officers or non-forest officers is the question. In the case of the Reserved Forests, it amounts to the creation of two parallel organisations of forest officers operating within the same jurisdiction. The disadvantages of such an arrangement have been realised. The argument for the forester is that he is naturally expected to be interested in wild life and its protection, while the argument adduced in favour of the non-forester is that he can specialise in wild life throughout his career.

While not entirely closing the doors to outside recruitment the best arrangement would be to have the wild life department consisting of trained-foresters, provided reasonable continuity of service in the branch can be arranged and promotions ensured for those who prefer, or who are most suitable for, such work.

Reverting to the first question, i.e., the protection of wild life both inside and outside reserves, the best arrangement would obviously be to have one organisation for both, even though such an organisation shall have to operate under two different acts. There would be no difficulty about this, as officers can be empowered under either of the two acts.

The head of the wild life branch should be a Conservator of Forests, for it is felt that the task cannot be adequately dealt with by any one below that category and that it is necessary to pitch the organisation for the protection of wild life at the highest possible level in view of the dire situation which wild life has come to in India.

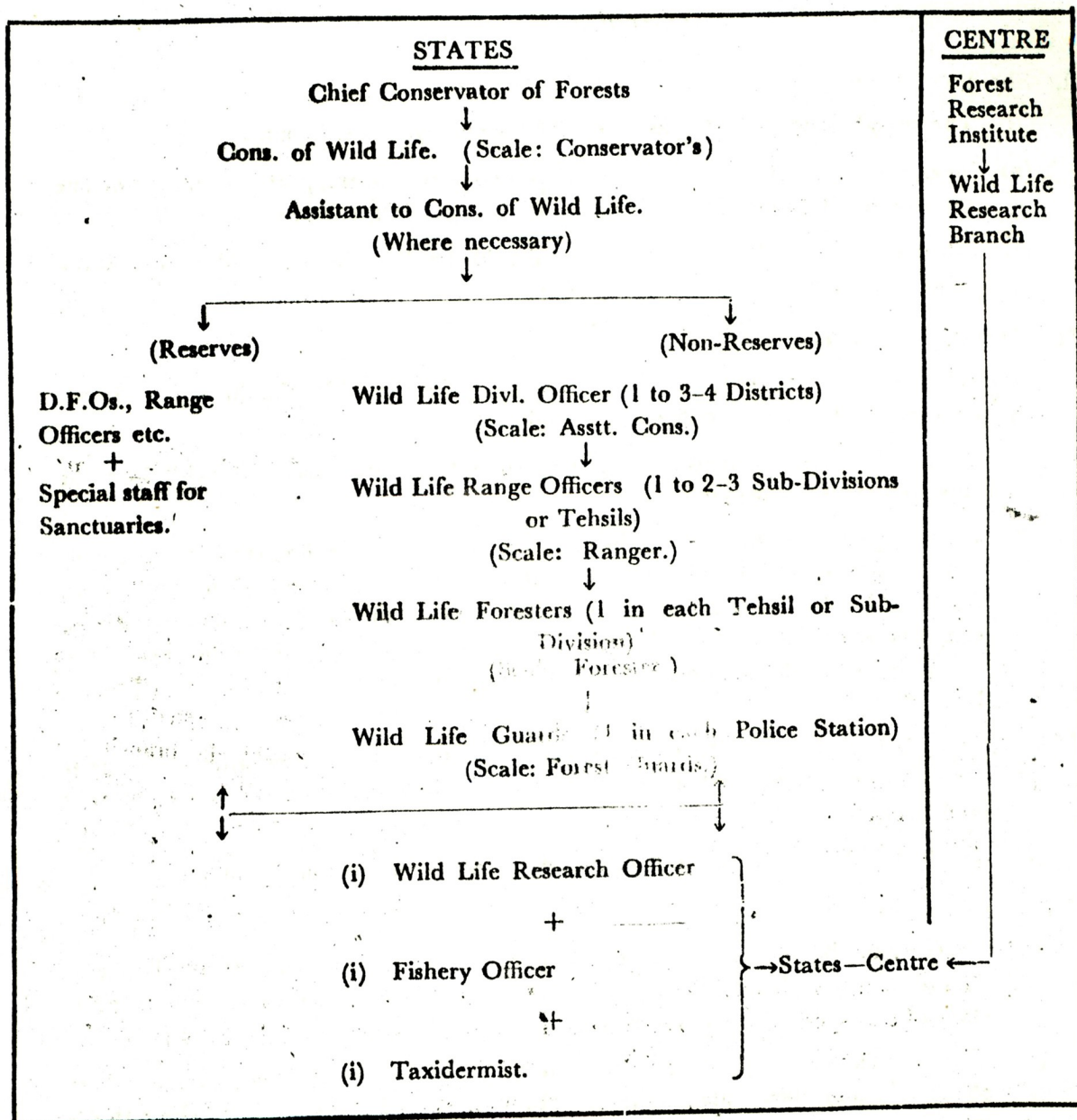
The various categories of the proposed wild life branch should be so designated, and their pay scales so framed, as to be integrated with the various cadres of the forest departments of the States.

There will be complete inter-change between the cadres of the wild life department and of the forest department proper, and all categories of personnel will be liable to be exchanged from time to time. This will, it is considered, be a great advantage, in that there will be a steady stream of new blood coming to the wild life department and of experienced staff going back to the parent department. As the staff will be concerned mainly with the *protection* aspect of wild life, continuity for more than a certain number of years in the wild life branch is not really necessary. Any long term research and observations will be carried out by the specialists provided in the department working under the guidance and collaboration of the Forest Research Institute. The specialists will be M.Sc.s. in natural science who will be given special training and opportunities to see wild life conservation in operation in other parts of India and the world.

In States all cadres of forest and civil officers will operate to protect wild life in both reserves and non-reserves, after being specially empowered to do so as necessary. Both the Indian Forest Act and the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act should be utilised, taking advantage of their provisions according to circumstances. For instance, in cases where compounding is not desired the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, which provides only for sending cases to court, can be invoked.

In all States there will be Honorary Wild Life Wardens specially empowered under the two acts to assist the permanent Government officers.

MODEL WILD LIFE DEPARTMENT



SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS FOR PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE.

(Close seasons, protected species, prohibited sexes, bag-limits, warrantable heads, unsporting practices.)

I. Shooting Blocks:

- (i) The periods of shooting-blocks should be fifteen days or one month.
- (ii) Shooting blocks should be grouped in two series opening at fifteen days or one month intervals, so that half the blocks will always be getting rest.
- (iii) Whenever possible the shooting blocks should be held in the headquarters of the Divisional Forest Officer's camp.

II. Permits & Licences:

- (i) Annual Big Game Permits as existing in the U.P. should be abolished. Annual Small Game Permits may be retained.
- (ii) Beating for 'meat-animals' should be prohibited. (By "meat-animals" is meant antelopes, deer and pig etc.)
- (iii) Game Licence should be introduced for areas outside the Reserved, Protected or Demarcated forests under the local Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, where this is not being done at present, without which no game or meat animals or birds, except vermin, can be shot. An arms-licence will have the option of taking out such a licence, and if he does not his licence will not be endorsed as a Sporting Licence.
- (iv) The rule regarding prohibition of sitting-up for tiger 45 minutes after sunset as it is now in the U.P. to be abolished. Cattle-lifters and man-eaters can only be shot after being declared.
- (v) Royalties will be levied on animals shot over and above certain free-limits.

III. Close Seasons:

- (i) There should be uniform close seasons for adjoining States and there should be 'group' close-periods for as many species as possible for simplicity of enforcement, even if they conflict to some extent with breeding seasons.
- (ii) The same close-seasons will apply to both Reserved or Demarcated forests (where shooting is controlled under the Indian Forest Act) and in other areas (where shooting is controlled under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act.)

- (iii) Only declared vermin may be shot when actually damaging crops or cattle etc. Non-vermin species must only be scared away and not killed. Vermin lists should be periodically revised.
- (iv) No birds and animals listed by the Indian Board for Wild Life for complete protection should be killed under any circumstances. Meat and Game Birds should all be given close seasons. All other birds should be shown as *protected* throughout the year.
- (v) The following close-seasons are suggested for all the seven States in the Northern Region. (U.P., H.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Delhi State, Punjab and J. & K.)

(1) Animals

<i>Tiger, leopard and other carnivora (except declared vermin)</i>	...	1st May—31st October. <i>Nil</i> in open cultivated areas.
<i>Wild Pig, Nilghai & Hares</i>	...	1st May—31st October in Reserves and Demarcated Forests.
<i>Sloth bear, Black bear</i>	...	1st May—31st October.
<i>All deer and antelopes (except Black Buck)</i>	..	1st May—31st October.
<i>Black Buck</i>		Whole Year.

Note:—Swamp deer, bison, buffalo, hangal or Kashmir stag, ounce or snow leopard, musk deer, are to be completely protected.

Birds

Jungle-fowl, partridge, quail, sand-grouse, pigeons, doves, chikor and kalij pheasant etc.		16th March—15th October.
--	------	--------------------------

Note:—Floricant and Great Indian Bustards should be completely protected.

(2) Hill Animals (upto 8000')

Leopards or panther, goral, barking deer, sambhar, black bear, serow etc.		1st Nov.—31st March.
---	------	----------------------

Hill Birds

Jungle-fowl, partridge, quail, pigeons, doves, wood cock, chikor, pheasants etc.		16th March—15th October.
--	------	--------------------------

3. Mountain Animals (above 8000')

(Koklas, chir, munal and tragopan pheasants, snow-partridge and snow-cock or ramchikor, snow-pigeon etc. ... 1st November-30th April.

Mountain Birds (Above 8000')

(Black and red bear, markhor, ibex, serow, tahr, bharal, urial, nayan or Ovis ammon Hodgsoni, shapu, chiru and Tibetan gazelle). ... 1st April-30th September.

4. Non-Migratory Water-Fowl

(Duck, teal, snipe, purple moorhen, common coot etc.) ... 1st June-30th September.

5. Water-Fowl in Kashmir

... 1st May-30th September.

V. Bag Limits:

(a) *Per Block per Season:* To be fixed by local authorities.

(b) *Per gun per season:*

Black-bear	... No limit.
Tiger	... 2
Leopard	... No limit.
Sloth-bear, Red-bear	... "
Pig	... "
Deer (except cheetal)	... 1 of each kind.
Antelope	... "
Nilghai	... 2
Cheetal	... 2

Royalties will be levied on animals shot over and above these limits @ appropriate rates.

(c) *Per gun per day:*

Jungle-fowl	... 12
Pea-fowl	... 4
Partridge	... 12
Pheasants	... 6
Geese, duck, teal, snipe, quail, sand-grouse, pigeon and hares	... No limit

Royalties will be levied on birds shot over and above these limits, These are suggested maxima.

VI. Warrantable Heads (Sizes)

Cheetal 30"

(at present 33" in U.P. 30" in Punjab.)*

Sambhar 30"

(at present 32" in U.P.)*

Hog deer 12"

(at present 12" in U.P.)*

Barking deer 4"	(at present 3" excluding pedicel in U.P. 6" app.)
Black Buck	... 20" Rajasthan & Punjab; 18" U.P.
Barasingha	... 35"
Goral	... 4"
Chinkara	... 8"
Ibex	... 35"—Punjab 30"
Ammon	... 38"
Shapu	... 25"
Bharal	... 24" in J & K; 22" elsewhere.
Markhor	... 45"
Scrow	... No limit.
Tahr	... 10"
Chiru (Tibetan antelope)	... 22"
Goa (Tibetan gazelle)	... 10"

VII Miscellaneous:

- (i) *Professional shikar organisations should not be given more than one block in any division in one month, and the same block should not be given to them twice in a season. For these organisations royalties on animals shot above the free limit should be doubled or more.*
- (ii) *Return of game both big and small shot must be strictly enforced. Penalty Rs. 50/-. Game shot prior to issue of a permit will be declared at time of taking out of the permit, to ensure that the per gun, per season limit is adhered to.*
- (iii) *Shooting by camp-followers and shikaries attached to camps to be strictly prohibited. Penalty Rs. 50/-. For professional shooting organisations the penalty will be Rs. 100/-.*
- (iv) *Sale of Buck shot (size S.S.S.S.G. to L.G. should be completely banned)*
- (v) *Netting of game animals and birds and sale of same should be completely banned.*
- (vi) *Shooting from automobiles or wheeled vehicles, or boats (except for ducks etc), or within fifty yards of the same to be completely banned.*
- (vii) *Shooting of animals, except declared vermin, in forest department plantation areas to be stopped. All such plantations should be properly fenced,*

- (viii) For big game shooting rifles of .375 magnum or .400 bore only to be permitted, except for specified sportsmen.
- (ix) *Adequate publicity* of game laws, particularly in hotels, clubs etc. to be given. State Forest Departments should bring out their game-laws in poster-charts and handy book-forms.
- (x) Close seasons and prohibited sexes, protected species and prohibited acts to be shown on back of weapon licences.
- (xi) Wild Life Honorary Wardens to be appointed for assisting in wild life protection.

*

*

*

*

PROPOSED FISHING RULES.

I. Permits :

1. Separate permits for rod-and-reel and hand-lines to be issued. No netting will be permitted except in certain, Gram-Panchayat areas and for bait for rod-and-reel fishermen.
2. No bait of vegetable or animal origin will be allowed in spawning grounds or migratory routes, which are declared as "reserved" waters, except for live-bait by rod-and-reel fishermen.
3. Permits will be for one person and one rod-or-reel or one hand-line only.

II. Close Seasons :

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| (1) <i>For Mahseer & Allied Fish:</i> (including Indian Trout, Bachwa etc.) | } | 15th June—31st July. |
| (2) <i>For Trout:</i> (or as may be decided by local authorities.) | } | 1st October—31st March. |

III. Fees :

1. Daily, fortnightly and seasonal fees, for both rod-and-reels and hand-lines, to be enforced. suggested rates are:—

<i>Rod-and-reel:</i> Re. 1/- per diem	....	Rs. 5/- per month.
Rs. 20/- per season.		

<i>Hand-lines:</i> Rs. -/8/- per diem	....	Rs. 2/8/- per month
Rs. 10/- per season.		

IV. Size-limits :

Mahseer (small streams)	....	14" in length.
Mahseer (large rivers),	....	18" in length.
Bachhwa " "	....	10" in length.
Trout " "	....	10" in length or such sizes as local authorities may fix.

V. Size of Nets :

1. For Gram Panchayat areas. Commercial fishing: 1½" square (min.)
20' diameter (max.)
2. Netting for live-bait only : ½" square (Max.)

VI. Restrictions :

Bandhing of streams, diverting streams, poisoning streams, bombing streams, catching fish with flares, use of cloth and reed screens, basket nets and night dead-lines to be prohibited in any waters.

VII. Gram Panchayat Areas :

- (i) All the above restrictions should be enforced by law.
- (ii) Certain tributary streams should be declared as "reserved waters" where only rod-and-reel fishing will be allowed, to licence holders only.

VIII. Publicity and Propaganda :

- (i) Warning Notice Boards should be erected at various points on protected waters.
- (ii) Special patrolling staff is necessary over certain stretches of streams.

* * *

RULES FOR SANCTUARIES

1. Only Government officials on duty with particular jurisdiction over the area in question can enter into Sanctuaries without prior approval. All other Government officials and members of the public should take prior approval of the local Game Warden or the D.F.O. for entering into the Sanctuary.

2. No arms should be allowed into the Sanctuaries under any circumstances and only the local game staff can carry arms in the Sanctuaries when accompanying visitors.

3. Control of the Sanctuaries should be centralised as far as possible.

4. Animals that have become dangerous may be destroyed only by the orders of the Game Warden himself.

5. All skins and horns etc. of animals killed within the Sanctuary shall remain the property of the Government.

6. Grazing should be prohibited in Sanctuaries but where this is not possible, it should be controlled and restricted to bonafide local requirements. Professional graziers should not be permitted in Sanctuaries. No increase in the number of cattle allowed to graze should be permitted and grazing permits will be issued either on payment or free. Periodical inoculation of all cattle in or near a Sanctuary against cattle borne diseases will be done by Government free of charge.

7. All traffic in Sanctuaries should cease between sun-set and sun-rise except when specifically permitted.

8. All forms of photography should be allowed, as this gives publicity and is of educative value. Proposals for prohibiting flash-light photography is uncalled for as such photography does not disturb the animals as much as other noises, like motor traffic etc.

9. Fellings in Sanctuaries should be as light as possible and conducted at long intervals to give the animals and birds maximum rest from disturbance. Some financial loss by reduced timber fellings must be accepted where Sanctuaries are concerned. The selection system of fellings with high girth limits and long felling cycles, the whole or greater part of the Sanctuary being treated as one felling series, should be the ideal treatment for all Sanctuaries, where it is not possible to eliminate revenue operations altogether.

10. Sanctuaries should be of two types: (i) Temporary and (ii) Permanent. The former should be closed to shooting for several years at a time to give rest to the animals and birds and the latter should have a permanent and complete ban on shooting of animals etc. Every Sanctuary, whether temporary or permanent, should have a "*sanctum sanctorum*" of sufficient extent where no revenue operations whatever will be permitted.

Wild Life Preservation—Right and Wrong Methods

There are two kinds of Wild Life Preservationists or Conservationists. One is the arm-chair, sentimental variety who seldom visits the jungle, except perhaps for bird watching or botanising, and who vaguely deploras all killing of wild animals, birds and even fish, whether by legal or illegal methods. The other is the genuine shikari, who hunts or shoots, as he takes part in any sport, to master a difficult art, and partly as a comparatively harmless outlet to the aggressive side of his nature, which would otherwise find an outlet in unpleasant or anti-social activities. This latter type does not hate the animals or birds he pursues. He likes to be among them and to feel that the wild places are teeming with life, sometimes terrifying and dangerous, sometimes merely beautiful. He is usually a very humane man—at least as humane as the first or 'arm-chair' type. He believes in fair play and observes in his hunting the rules of fair sport, which give his quarry a reasonable chance of escape. He shoots birds in the air, though it is a more difficult and certainly more expensive way of shooting them, than on the ground. He would no more dream of shooting a tigress with cubs or a deer with a fawn than he would shoot his own wife and child.

This second type is by far the most active, useful and effective conservationist. It is also obviously in the long term interests of his sport that he should join and support any society which sets out to preserve the beasts and birds of the chase. Moreover he likes them in themselves, though I can imagine an opponent of 'blood' sports at this point quoting the well known 'Punch' picture of two wives standing in a hall simply bristling with antlers and heads of lions, tigers, rhinos etc. and one saying to the other, 'Yes, George is so fond of animals.' Yet somehow or other, paradoxically it is true. The work of conservation of wild life in India used to be done both by the Forest Department, which included many famous shikari-naturalists, and by the big landowners and ruling princes, who, thanks to their autocratic powers, could deal with poachers very effectively. Since the merging of the States and the abolition of zamindari a serious vacuum has been created. There is no one to preserve wild life in the areas outside the reserved forests. The Forest Officer's work is naturally in the Reserved Forests, and in Northern India there are thousands of square miles of open land where no wild life protection is taking place. It will obviously be the public, whether individually or organised into Wild Life Societies, to fill this vacuum, aided by organisations as the Governments may be able to introduce.

We must not alienate the sympathy of the genuine sportsman who can help a lot, indirectly and directly, to protect wild life. It is easy to restrict bags, enlarge close seasons, make shooting licences more difficult to get or more expensive, and so on, and to create sanctuaries right and left without the means to enforce the laws. These measures may actually defeat the very objective we have in mind. The man who is a law-abiding sportsman may be driven to

become a poacher, if he finds that the rules afford loop-holes. The unsupervised sanctuary becomes simply a paradise for poachers, because the law abiding will keep out of these areas, and there will be none to report malefactors.

I should like to quote one or two examples of what I mean. A friend of mine wanted to fish for trout in the Dodital Lake (Tehri Garhwal.) He was informed that it was a sanctuary and permission was withheld. Now the Dodital Lake is so remote and so little known that I doubt whether it has been fished half a dozen times since it was stocked with trout some forty years ago. It is at present simply full of trout, nearly all of them fish of half to three quarters of a pound and in very bad condition. The reason for this is that it is hopelessly overcrowded in relation to the food available. The trout are so numerous that they cannot grow to a reasonable size. To make this tiny lake into a Sanctuary is the last thing required—at least by the trout. What it needs is a good deal of hard fishing until its trout population is reduced by at least half. This is an example of a restriction created without proper justification.

Not so far away from Dodital—beyond Harsil—is an area where the Barhal (one of the wild sheep) is found in fair quantities. A sportsman from Lucknow, I believe applied for permission to go there and shoot one specimen ram. Permission was refused, but he was offered permission to shoot a red bear. He accepted it and went. Whether he got his red bear or not I do not know, but—this appeared in the papers—he found wherever there were Bhutia encampments, skins of Barhal of both sexes hung out to dry, and firearms carried unashamedly.

This is an example of the forbidding of the shooting of a certain species, without the means of enforcing it.

A few years ago I visited the Kulu Valley and acquired a permit to shoot one red bear and unlimited black. I made a small expedition into a nallah above Manali, and, on reaching my camping site, I saw and shot a red bear within 100 yards of the camp. Within the next 36 hours I saw no less than nine red bear, some of them at very close range and dutifully refrained from shooting, and two black. The next year I revisited Kulu and found that this nallah had been made a Sanctuary, though I never met a single forest guard in three years shooting. A friend of mine shot a red bear in another nallah, and the year after, that nallah also was put out of bounds, as well as a third in which I had been shooting. These are examples of the frustrating of legitimate shikaris by irresponsible creation of sanctuaries.

Forest Officers are often asked what steps they are taking for Wild Life Preservation, and they reply that they have created such and such sanctuaries—sanctuaries only for poachers, in many cases.



"'Lo Darling! Trailing a broken wing, eye knocked out, tail feathers almost gone. Met with an accident?"

"No dear, met a 'Right Method'-wala Preservationist.

The conclusion is that the first thing to be dealt with is the problem of poachers. And that is unfortunately not what is being done. Measures are being taken which in the long run go against the legitimate shikari, frustrating him at every point, while the only one who benefits is the poacher.

R. L. Holdsworth.

Wild Life in the Sub-Himalayan Tracts

The status of wild life to-day in the sub-Himalayas is a matter of great interest to the sportsman and naturalist in general and to the general public of northern India in particular. It is the forests, mainly of sal and associated species, clothing this sub-Himalayan fringe which are the main repository of the wild life in this region. Further south, the cultivated and densely populated stretches of the Indo-Gangetic plains are practically wild life deserts.

The conditions that influence the existence wild life in these forested stretches are partly related to the management of the forests themselves and partly to the conditions supervening on the northern and southern edges. On the southern side the pressure of population has been steadily increasing and is pushing back the jungle. The 'Grow More Food Campaign' has tremendously increased the clearance of lands, which were mainly under grass and miscellaneous tree cover, the ideal habitat for game of all sorts. Mechanised farming in the last few years has destroyed very large areas of natural habitat of the pig, deer of all kinds and their related predators, the tiger and the leopard, as well as of all manner of birds from the humble snipe to the partridge and jungle fowl. On the northern side, the eroded hills of the Punjab, Garhwal and Kumaon speak of the increased clearance, grazing and cultivation, mainly by incorrect methods of agriculture, which is destroying both soil and vegetation. The animals and birds in the plain areas must have a hinterland of forested foothills to which to retreat. This is the case to a certain extent in some of the forest divisions which comprise the bhabar tracts of the sub-Himalayas. The greatest threat, therefore, would appear to be in the terai forests further south and below the forest boundary.

Smythies of the U.P. Forest Department as far back as 1940, calculated the annual kill of animals on a 10 year average to be as follows :—

(i) Tigers	....	107
(ii) Leopards	....	115
(iii) Deer	....	600
(iv) Pigs and Porcupines	....	1200

The average for subsequent ten years from 1944-45 to 1953-54 is as follows:—

(i) Tigers	....	93
(ii) Panthers	....	39
(iii) Deer	....	393
(iv) Pigs and Porcupines etc.	....	433

A comparison of the two sets of figures would appear to indicate that the killing rate had diminished after the year 1940. But this would be a totally wrong conclusion. The figures of animals killed have been compiled in both the cases from U.P. Forest Department Annual Reports. These reports include such animals only as have been shot by permit holders or were destroyed by Government agency. It must be borne in mind, however, that 1940 and onwards was a war-time period and legitimate shikar was indulged in on a lesser scale. Hence the number of animals shot according to government returns was naturally less. But in actual fact this was a period in which the destruction of wild life increased tremendously. Places of cover where wild life could retreat for safety were invaded by felling gangs to supply the ever increasing demand for ballies, sleepers and other timber. Large tracts of the submontane forests were used for jungle warfare training, and the day and night firing of guns and detonations of land mines and other explosives inside the reserves drove large numbers of deer and other animals out into the outer unprotected areas, only to be destroyed by villagers and others. And the trainees themselves accounted for quite a few. The process of destruction continued during the change over when India got her independence and a large number of men were issued licences for firearms and perhaps a still larger number came to possess unauthorised weapons. Poaching became a regular menace.

So even when the war was over and sportsmen were able to resume their normal sport they found very little game to shoot. There is no doubt that there has been an alarming decrease in wild life population.

The skins of spotted deer being sold in the bazars of Haldwani for Rs. 5/- or so apiece and the suitcases made of these skins for about Rs. 25/-, speak of the vanished herds. The gentlemen farmer-settlers and cultivators of the locality are killing animals right and left. It is openly admitted by everybody that slaughter of wild life is going on. Yet everybody feels helpless to stop it. Cannot the cultivator and the farmer be persuaded and compelled to stop killing animals such as pig and deer, except when they are actually damaging their crop? The use of crop-protection guns or of sporting weapons is a pastime when there is insufficient work to keep their owners occupied or when the urge for meat overtakes them.

Many suggestions have been made to deal with this problem, particularly that of crop-protection guns. Cutting short of the barrels of crop-protection guns has been suggested more than once, but it is feared that in these days of democracy it will never be a practical

proposition. Withdrawal of guns, however, especially in the areas where there is a definite hiatus in the cultivation, (i.e. where wet cultivation depending on monsoon rains only is practised), can surely be done during the non-crop season. In the areas where crops are cultivated throughout the year with irrigation facilities, the problem is more difficult. But Government appear to be unable to gear themselves up for the necessary effort.

The American system of sealing guns by means of wire passed through the locking arrangements in some manner and sealed with a leaden seal so that the gun cannot be fired unless the seal is broken and the wire removed, has been examined by the Bombay Natural History authorities who reported at the last meeting of the Indian Board of Wild Life that it was not a practical proposition.

What is wanted is an active policy by the civil authorities in support of the forest department's wild life staff to convince the man in the field that he is destroying something which cannot be replaced. Side by side there should be vigilance and vigorous action to prevent misuse of crop-protection and sporting weapons.

The greater use of fencing along the boundaries of crops and farms should be encouraged. The supply of fencing material at controlled rates to farmers and cultivators living on the edges of reserved forests should be arranged. By some means or the other fencing of land must be encouraged. Perhaps land-revenue concessions could be given for fenced-cultivation plots.

The forest departments must set an example by adequately fencing off their plantation areas. In many parts of India commercial forest plantations of money-species, such as teak and sal, will yield handsome profits to the State, yet there is a general reluctance to invest any part of these profits in fencing of an adequate and permanent nature. Instead, the shooting down of the animals, irrespective of sex and close season, which find their way into plantation areas is encouraged. The forest departments must stop this and embark on a policy of fencing their young plantation and regeneration areas.

Wild Life in the areas where it still has a foot-hold must receive dynamic aid of a positive nature and not be left to its fate, as at present. We have enough rules and regulations. What is required is their enforcement and *deterrent* punishment to their violators.

J.N. Onial.

The Future Development of India's National Parks and Sanctuaries

The definition of National Park as laid down in the 1933 London Conference for the Protection of African Flora and Fauna is 'an area placed under public control and set aside for the protection of wild animals and vegetation for the benefit and enjoyment of the general public.' The object is the protection of wild life, and the enjoyment of the general public merely follows from the attainment of the object, as well as such other things as the making of profits from tourists, education in ecology and the provision of playgrounds for people.

The definition of National Park as taken at the Inaugural Meeting of the Indian Board of Wild Life in Mysore in December, 1951 is as follows:—

"An area dedicated by statute for all time to conserve natural scenery and historical objects of national significance, and wild life, and where provision is made for the enjoyment of the same by the public."

Similarly the definition of a Sapctuary is as follows:—

"An area where killing or capturing of any species of bird or animal is prohibited except under orders of the competent authority and whose boundaries and character should be sacrosanct as far as possible."

The difference it will be seen is largely in the status, i.e., a National Park is created by an act of the Legislature and cannot be modified or in other way altered except with the formal consent of the Legislature, whereas a Sanctuary can be created by the Government, which means by the order of a Minister incharge of the Forest Department. There is, therefore, a much greater element of safety, in so far as permanence goes, in a National Park than in a Sanctuary.

India has very few National Parks as yet, but there are proposals to raise several of the hitherto Sanctuaries to the status of National Parks, particularly Kaziranga in Assam, Madumalai in Madras, and Periyar in Kerala, and also to create a few new ones. Although the development of India's National Parks has not proceeded beyond a very small beginning, it is worth turning to the Kruger National Park of Africa which is probably the world's most famous animal park to understand the problems which await us in the development of our own National Parks and also our Sanctuaries, because of the factors which affect the attainment of the main objective, i.e., the protection of wild life.

The Kruger National Park of Africa is in need of money, both for maintenance as well as for capital projects, such as creating artificial water-holes for the animals, more tarred roads to prevent the dust from settling on the vegetation, and so driving away the

wild life to better grazing areas, and to bring more areas of the Park within reach, more comfortable camps etc. There are, in addition, suggestions for libraries and publicity arrangements, such as animal photographs and wild life cinema shows, which will both explain to the visitors all about animals to be seen as well as educate them. Incidentally, the greatest problem in Kruger is to keep visitors confined to their cars lest they are attacked by the lions when they leave them. Another problem is to distribute the rush of visitors which is at present confined to a few months in the year, more evenly.

The development of India's sanctuaries and national parks has proceeded somewhat slowly since the Indian Board of Wild Life raised the question about seven years ago, soon after it was formed at Mysore in December, 1951. While some States had sanctuaries and at least 2 States i.e., U.P. and Mysore, had national parks in the Hailey National Park and Venugopal National Park (Bandipur Sanctuary) respectively, other States had to start practically from scratch. The main obstacle to more rapid progress has been finance, and there have been many requests, and some of them successful requests, for financial assistance from the centre for the development of sanctuaries and parks in the States.

Development of a wild life refuge, which is what a sanctuary or a national park really is, can proceed along two main lines:—

- (i) Improvement of the protective machinery and of the facilities for the wild life within the area, and
- (ii) The improvement of conditions for visitors and for the study and see and study the wild life.

The second line of development has apparently, in certain cases, taken precedence over the first, by a misguided motive of profit. Meanwhile the protective aspect of the development of sanctuaries and national parks has been overlooked. Funds appear to have been easier to obtain for the kind of works mentioned above than for the provision of extra game staff for the protection of the sanctuaries and its inmates.

Some have argued that unless there is a *profit motive* in the management of our sanctuaries and national parks, by which is meant the provision of improvements and amenities only on condition that they pay for themselves, no funds can be expected. If this is going to be the basis of our wild life and national park development, then the prospect is indeed dismal.

If a country wishes to preserve its wild life and its culture (within which is included its wild life), then it must be prepared to give up the wild Life has been the mainstay of the forest and shooting 'industries' until now. The only aspect that has held sway has been the exploitation aspect, and the issue of shooting permits has formed

the main activity. It is true that the camera has to some extent replaced the gun, but to expect that the tourist-visitor to India's sanctuaries and national parks should be asked to pay, even indirectly, for the improvements and facilities which he enjoys is asking too much. We would urge that State Governments adopt a broad view in this connection and provide sufficient funds for wild life preservation in the country generally, and in the national parks and sanctuaries in particular, without any conditions as regard the investments having to pay for themselves.

In India, the four most developed areas are:

- (i) Kaziranga Sanctuary in Assam.
- (ii) The Venugopal National Park (Bandipur Sanctuary, Mysore.)
- (iii) Periyar Sanctuary in Kerala.
- (vi) The Hailey National Park in U.P.

The Kaziranga sanctuary has been equipped with a luxury hotel as well as look-outs in the sanctuary itself, approach roads and a large number of elephants to cater for the visitors. All viewing of game is done from elephant-back and the arrangements have been so perfected that visitors are put to the least inconvenience in obtaining permits to visit the sanctuary.

In Bandipur, there is a comfortable forest lodge and a net work of roads on which one can drive. A special open light-truck is provided for visitors. As in Kruger, visitors are discouraged from getting out of the trucks, the danger in this case being from elephants. Apart from this, the animals allow themselves to be viewed and photographed more easily from the truck than otherwise. A couple of riding-elephants are also provided. The arrangements for permission to use the sanctuary are comparatively simple.

In the Periyar Sanctuary, there are no less than three organisations which a visitor has to deal with. The first is the Forest Department from whom permission has got to be taken. The second is the P.W.D. or the Peermade Game Association who have motor-boats, which are essential for navigating the lake. The third is the Tourist Department to whom one must apply for permission to stay in the luxurious hotel which they run. All this makes a visit to Periyar comparatively difficult.

The Hailey National Park is the newest of these sanctuaries to be developed and the arrangements have not yet been perfected. There are several good bungalows along the edge of the park but the control is distributed between two divisions. The elephants have to be obtained from the Game Warden or the D.F.O.

Turning now to the other aspects of the management and development of such areas primarily meant for the preservation of wild life, a rather dangerous development,

in our opinion, in Hailey is the 'tying up' of buffalo-baits so that tigers may be photographed killing and eating them. In the long run, quite apart from the fact that this savours of a type of sensationalism which does not seem suited for sanctuaries and national parks of the type we should encourage in India, it is a question of 'spoiling' the tigers, for when the baits are not there what is to prevent them from turning on the villager's cattle? The pursuit of game, whether for viewing or photographing it, should be conducted in a leisurely and unhurried manner, with all the element of luck inherent in the chase present.

The argument is adduced that a tourist who comes from Delhi *must* be shown animals and if he is prepared to pay for the price of a buffalo-bait, why deprive him of the pleasure of seeing it killed and eaten by a tiger? Somehow one recoils slightly from the prospect. How much more attractive would appear to be the searching out of animals, whether deer or even tiger, on elephant-back in the dewy cool of the morning, or from a car driven slowly and noiselessly along well-prepared and maintained roads?

The provoking of the rhinoceroses in Kaziranga to charge the riding-elephants so that visitors may get both thrills and photographs is on a par with this. Many of the persons met who have visited this sanctuary in recent years have narrated how the mahouts appear to have developed a habit of taking their elephants too close to the rhinos, resulting in narrow escapes and even injuries to the former.

In Periyar there is a story of the game-wardens themselves 'running down' a swimming tiger with their motor boat!

All this cannot be too strongly condemned. Our parks and sanctuaries must not be managed and developed for the entertainment and thrills of visitors but for the animals themselves. Every facility should, of course, be provided for visitors, but these should take the form of well-equipped 'rest-houses and barracks for all classes of visitors, plenty of means of communication and viewing of animals, such as good roads, riding-elephants, open-trucks or boats, look-out *tours* etc. rather than of vicarious thrills at the expense of the wild animals.

B. Mitchell.

Note on Jungle Fowl Shooting

Visitors to India may not be aware of what excellent sport is given by jungle fowl in India. There are three kinds of jungle fowl: the Red, the Grey and the Red Spur fowl. We may dismiss the last named briefly, since it gives little or no sport, and can scarcely be induced to fly at all. It is about the size of the Black partridge, reddish brown in colour, and is, I believe, commoner in Central India, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat than in Northern India. It usually inhabits very thick scrub jungle from which it is almost impossible to beat it out, and in which walking is quite impossible. One gets used to being disappointed by this irritating little bird. During a beat one hears it scuttling about. Usually it will not face the guns and runs back through the beaters.

The grey jungle fowl is, I think, the most handsome of the three. It may be very roughly described as a glorified 'Plymouth Rock' cock, giving a 'general impression of grey-ness, but a closer examination reveals the most glorious combinations of colours, black, white and golden. The neck hackles are very much prized by makers of salmon and trout flies. It has a long tail more pheasant-like than fowl-like. This bird occupies peninsular India, roughly South of the line of the Narbudda river, and is the jungle fowl usually met with in Madhya Pradesh. It tolerates much higher elevations than the Red jungle fowl of the North, being found in the Sholas (strips of dense, primeval forest) on the Nilgiri plateau up to 7,000 ft. Its habits are very much the same as those of the Red Jungle Fowl, though it has a particular liking for thickets of bamboo. Its call is strikingly different from the familiar 'Cock-a-doodle-doo' of the Red. It may be syllabised as 'Cock-cock-Cauwa-Cock'. Both these jungle fowl give the best sport by beating. I do not deny that they may be bagged only too successfully in other ways. In Dehra Dun they frequently come out of the jungle into the cultivated fields in the early morning to feed on the young wheat, and are shot on the ground by a 'Sportsman' sitting in a tree. Many people drive along the forest roads in the early morning or late afternoon and shoot them on the ground from a car. If these methods are not condemned and done away with these fine game birds will soon be exterminated, and every real sportsman should set his face steadily against them.

'Walking up' is scarcely possible. The birds inhabit too thick jungle to be approached, and even if you succeed in putting them up within range, it is unlikely that you will get a shot. They are out of view or out of range in next to no time. If you come across them in thinner jungle they will simply run ahead of you without getting up.

Beating is the only way. In these days beaters' charges are rather high compared to thirty years ago, varying from Rs. 2 a day in much shot areas like the Doon to As. 12 in less

sophisticated parts. But a day's beating at the highest rates by 12 men plus a Shikari, who will want Rs. 5/- works out at only Rs. 29/-. This shared out between four guns (perhaps the ideal number) comes to Rs. 7¼/- for a day's shooting, which may be as good as anything you will get in Europe or America, in quality if not in quantity.

The sportsman will gradually get to learn the character of good jungle fowl country. Firstly the birds will seldom be found very far from water. Ground which otherwise looks good is sometimes vainly beaten because the nearest water is far away. On the other hand jungle fowl cordially dislike wet or boggy ground. Consequently ground which is known to hold jungle fowl in abundance in November or December may be empty of them in October, if it is still wet from the recent monsoon rains. They like dry and dusty ground and may frequently be observed giving themselves dust baths.

They are found both in forests of tall trees and in dense scrub jungle, provided that the former has a sufficient undergrowth to provide both cover and food. They are great eaters of berries and seeds. Consequently places where there are thickets of 'Ber' bushes, and 'Lantana' are favourite places. They will congregate in large numbers among the 'Ber' bushes particularly when the berries are ripening about November. The same month sees the ripening of the seeds of 'Bhansa.' I have seen beats that were practically empty a few days before full of jungle fowl after the ripening of these seeds. Patches of unthinned young Sal forest are very much liked because of the excellent cover they provide. 'Bhang' which is dense enough to provide cover as well as food is usually a safe bet, especially when the seed is ripe. Patches of forest adjoining cultivation are also good, both early in the season after the Kharif crop, and later when the young wheat is just germinating. Bamboo thickets are favoured both by the 'Red' and the 'Grey' fowls, particularly the latter. I have mentioned the 'Sholas' of the Nilgiris as haunts of the 'Grey.' These are often so dense that they cannot be beaten, and I am told that at Ootacamund dogs are trained to drive them out to the guns.

Both species are often found in company with pea-fowl, where one is permitted to shoot the latter, though the sportsman will learn to distinguish between types of jungle that are more likely to hold peafowl than jungle fowl. Though they are found from Jammu in the North West to Assam in the South East, my experience of red jungle fowl is limited to the foothills of the Himalayas and Siwaliks from the Jamna to the Sarda river. They do not climb very high into the Himalaya, 5000 feet being about their 'uppermost limit. The Sportsman who has taken a 'block' for big game or a seasonal or monthly small game pass will find their haunts in the U. P. forests from the limits given above without difficulty. It would be perhaps unfair to the birds to mention specific places in greater detail.

Jungle fowl shooting, though much more difficult, is very much like pheasant shooting in English cover. It is much more interesting, since good coverts for jungle fowl also

contain other game as well. Tigers and panthers, not to mention deer and pig, do not walk out of pheasant beats in England as they do sometimes in Northern India. At the same time, though the sportsman is well advised to take with him a heavy rifle for safety's sake, it is, in my opinion, a waste of time to try and combine jungle-fowl shooting with big game shooting the same day. It generally ends in your getting neither the one nor the other, and you may get into serious trouble through somebody wounding a tiger or panther. If you are after jungle-fowl let the other animals go, except acknowledged vermin. If you are after big game, give the jungle fowl a rest. You will only scare your big game if you are firing at jungle fowl at the same time.

A jungle-fowl shoot needs some organizing. It is not very satisfactory motoring out to a good place and expecting to pick up beaters and a shikari at a moment's notice. More often than not the villagers are already at work in the fields when you arrive, and it may take two hours of invaluable time to assemble them. It is far more satisfactory to visit your Shikari a day or two before, consult him about the best places to visit, and appoint a rendezvous where you will meet him and your beaters. In the earlier and later days of the shooting season, when the days are hot, it is well to be on the ground shortly after dawn, when the birds are on the move. They will still be in their coverts all day, but during the heat of the day it is difficult to beat them out. They will lie very close and the beaters may pass them by, or they will break backwards. Moreover beating a thick jungle is most exhausting work, and if you wish to get the best work from your beaters, you will allow them a very long lunch interval. In midwinter it is unnecessary and even undesirable to start too early. The birds do not fly readily when the jungle is drenched with dew any more than when it is soaked with rain, and good sport may be enjoyed even in the hottest hours of the day.

The arrangement of the beats is done by consultation with your Shikari. One has to think of suitable stands for your guns. Sportsmen used to covert shooting in England must not expect to take up their stance in ample 'rides' giving a perfect field of fire. Occasionally fire lines may be used as a stance for the guns, the broader the better, but these are not always available. The same applies to dry stream beds. The jungle fowl is a far more cunning bird than the English pheasant. He mistrusts open spaces and once flushed, he will fly through the thickest cover available. If an open space has to be crossed, he will do so at its narrowest point. For this reason, if I am given a stance with a perfect field of fire, I do not expect to get much shooting. Very often the guns will have to enter thick jungle and take up their positions in places that are only relatively clear. Such places demand extremely quick shooting, very often at uncomfortably low birds at close ranges. The guns on either side of you may be completely out of sight, and it is not altogether unheard of to be peppered or be peppered by your neighbour.

It is very important that, provided reasonable stances for the guns can be found, the beats should be as short as possible, particularly if the number of beaters is small. Very often the beaters prefer long beats. They are not all keen Shikaris. They enjoy a long rest between beats. Their Rs. 2/- is assured whatever the results of the day's shoot. Long beats are to be avoided for a number of reasons. Firstly the area to be beaten, which is half a mile or more long, may look very good but may not contain any jungle fowl. In this case valuable hours may be wasted. If the beat were divided into four, and the first two beat produced nothing, it would be possible to call the remaining two beats off and go to another place. Again in a long beat, particularly if the going is difficult, the beaters often do not keep a good line, at the correct intervals. They tend to break up into little groups following one another down game paths and lines of least resistance. As they get near the guns they form a line again so that it appears that they have been keeping their intervals throughout, which is far from being the case. In a short beat they can be controlled. In a long beat birds may get up early on and fly or run ahead for some distance till again disturbed. Sooner or later they realise that something funny is going on, and either break back or slip out sideways before reaching the guns. In a short beat of two hundred yards, or very much less, their first flight on being first disturbed may take them over the guns before they realise what the game is.

It is very important that the guns should keep absolutely quiet once they have been placed. Very often lady friends or youthful admirers are congregated round the guns, and a cheerful conversation is kept up. This is fatal. There may be jungle fowl or peafowl close to the guns at the start of the beat. In any case the birds nearly always pause before they come to the clearing in which the guns are placed, before they decide to fly over it. I have frequently heard birds come upto the edge of the forest and then turn back over or through the beaters, because someone was telling someone else what was going to win the Derby.

The jungle fowl hen is rather heavier than a partridge. The cock is quite a substantial bird. But the shooting is usually at fairly close range. It is exceptional to take a shot at more than thirty yards. The most suitable size of shot is about number 7, and I have had the best results with a 'heavy load' cartridge of 7.5, which contained sufficient pellets for the usual short range shot, and also enabled me to take a long shot with fair hopes of success. I know some good performers who only use number 8s. If peafowl are expected, a number 5 in the choke barrel is not a bad notion. Some people keep an LG in the choke in case a pig comes out, but more often than not this results in firing an LG at a jungle fowl, with disappointing results.

The best shooting is achieved when the birds are well distributed over the beat and come out in ones and twos along the line of guns, but jungle fowl have an irritating habit of

congregating in large parties and it is not uncommon to see twenty or more fly over one gun in as many seconds, and, more often than not, over the one gun who can be guaranteed to miss them.

A visitor from abroad may ask what constitutes a good day with jungle fowl. I should reply that anything over twelve birds to one gun is a very good day. Eight or ten is not to be despised. Five or six is fair, and anything below that disappointing. But he must be prepared for an absolutely blank day, when everything goes wrong.

The jungle fowl is delicious eating, superior I think to the grey partridge and better than anything but a pheasant. This fact should not persuade people to shoot them by any of the methods already referred to and condemned. Otherwise they will soon cease to provide the magnificent shooting and equally delicious eating that they do at present.

High jungle fowl are a rarity, though just occasionally they can be beaten off a bluff high over the guns below. The usual shot is a quick swing at a bird flashing across a nullah or fire line between ten and twenty feet up in the air. The hen is much more difficult to hit than the cock. She is not only a smaller bird, but is liable to glide out of the covert quite unobtrusively. Her husband makes a good deal of noise as he becomes airborne, and frequently indulges in a premonitory cackle.

I think that, take it all in all, a day with the jungle fowl is one of the most satisfying ways of spending a day's holiday. You get enough exercise for the middle aged or the positively senile; you see a good deal of wild life—elephants, tigers, panthers, deer, the small cats, and a host of interesting birds; and you get some very interesting shooting: a clean 'right and left' at jungle fowl sends you into ecstasies; and at the end of it all you have that material for a princely dinner-party.

R. L. Holdsworth.

Terminology

"A rose may smell as sweet by any other name", and so people may question 'what is in a name'? Nevertheless, where wild life terminology is concerned it is desirable to exercise care, particularly in the context of the general ignorance and indifference on the part of the public to the question.

Leaving aside the different connotations of such words as '*Reserve*' (which in India is a reserve forest but which in other countries means something else), *hunting* (which in most countries is the same as shooting, whereas in Britain it refers only to fox-hunting and stag-hunting where a gun or rifle is not used), there are certain terms which concern the wild life conservationist.

For instance, whether a society such as ours should be known as a *Preservation* Society or a *Protection* Society or a *Conservation* Society is a debatable point. The word *Preservation* has been claimed by some to have too narrow an implication. In the context of the present day view that the resources of the world should be managed and wisely utilized for humanity, the word *Conservation* may be more appropriate. It is significant in this connection that the title 'I.U.P.N.' (International Union for Preservation of Nature) has recently been changed to 'I.U.C.N.' (International Union for Conservation of Nature). Similarly, the word *Protection*, which might imply the protection of resources to the extent of even preventing their being utilized, may also be objected to.

At the inaugural meeting this question of title was discussed in some detail and the general feeling was that as the aims of the Society are generally to preserve nature, and that as there was need to-day for a definite and challenging attitude on this question and one which would 'carry the fight' to the forces of indiscriminate destruction which are largely prevailing in the country at present, the word *Preservation* should be adhered to, even at the risk of it being misunderstood by sportsman and by the authorities concerned with the harvesting of an economic utilization of wild life. At the same time it was made clear that it was not the object to alienate the sportsman who wishes to hunt animals and birds and that the Society's aim was to 'preserve by wise use'. The best wild life conservationist is the true sportsman who hunts according to rule and in moderation, and it is far from the desire of the founders of the Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India to discourage such individuals from joining the Society.

Turning now to the new term '*Wild Life*', which the Indian Board of Wild Life in its last meeting at Delhi in February 1958 has recommended for substitution for the term '*game*', there is no doubt that the former term removes the implication of the hunt or chase and killing of wild life, which the word '*game*' contains, and to that extent the change is welcome and overdue. At the same time it will not be possible to completely drop the use of the word '*game*' as it has a distinct place in connection with hunting.

P. D. Stracey.

The Black Buck

He was a magnificent representative of his race. His horns were almost the warrantable, and his saddle was black and glistening. He led his herd of does and immature bucks cleverly and confidently from field to field and from grove to grove in the open countryside of the.....district of Punjab. This was his country and his race had roamed free and unchecked until man began to clear the jungles for crops. But since the 'Grow More Food Campaign' life had become difficult for the black-buck, and the large herds that once characterised the area were no more. But it was not until the advent of the jeep after the 2nd World War that they were threatened so much. This, and the shot guns which were so generously distributed to all and sundry after India attained independence, was spelling the doom of such animals whose habitat was so suitable for cultivation, particularly after the coming of the canal-waters.

Officials of the many development projects were provided with jeeps and several private persons owned them, while guns were plentiful and meat-hunting the rule. The black buck had been fired at repeatedly both with rifles and with shot guns. He carried the pellets of the latter in more than one place in his body, but thanks to the fact that the mostly inexperienced shikaries had no correct idea of the range of a 12 bore shot gun, he still lived. The local Forest Guard had shown him to the Divisional Forest Officer more than once and had urged the latter to shoot him, but the young Sikh officer was too much of a sportsman to take advantage of the fact that he had got a jeep and a rifle which could reach to kill, and in the use of which he had become an expert in the Army. "Let him be", he told the Forest Guards. But the others would not spare him. Anybody who could lay hands on a weapon, and better still find a jeep and a driver willing to drive across the country between the fields and groves of trees, kept on chasing him.

And then one day he was not seen leading his herd any more. The Forest Guard found him in a patch of jungle, dead and riddled with L.G. slugs, a mass of putrefying flesh. Not even his skin could be saved to ornament the drawing-room floor! The Divisional Forest Officer picked up his horns with sadness in his heart. It would be difficult to find another black-buck like him. The race was declining, he thought, as he climbed into his jeep and drove home. But worst of all was the cruel persecution and slaughter which were driving India's most beautiful antelope from off the face of India's countryside.

Angad Singh.



They no longer roam the plains of India.

Wild Life and its Significance to Man

SUMMARY

The subject has been dealt with under three main heads: (i) Significance of wild animals, (ii) Reactions of wild animals to mankind, and (iii) Protection of wild animals. Under the first of these heads come: extinct species, species threatened with extinction and factors responsible for extinction and decline in numbers.

Under the second head come: positive and negative values of wild creatures, contribution to medical science, plant life and wild life as an ecological unit, folk-lore and legendary beliefs, depredations by the vermins, balance of nature, some misconceptions about wild animals, man's status in animal kingdom, the killers, secretive tendencies among wild life, violence against man, factors which impair the instinctive cuteness of wild creatures, warning system of wild life, spirit of co-existence with mankind and murderous motives of man and animals.

Under the third head come: biological community, history of wild life movement, game sanctuaries and national parks.

The subject of wild life has, in recent years, gained considerable public notice. But the problem is indeed refractory. The ceaseless slaughter and prodigal wastage of wild life over a series of years, particularly of game animals and birds and fish, are a great source of anxiety to every sane thinking person, not only in India but in the world as a whole.

Extinct Species.

The world is the poorer today for the extermination of many a wonderful species of bird and animal. Investigations sponsored by the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection show that during the Christian Era 106 species and sub-species of wild life have become extinct. It is estimated that 38% of the total losses took place after 1900. Among the larger mammals the Atlas bear, the Rufous gazelle, the Steller's sea-cow, the Cape lion, the Burchell's zebra, the Algerian wild ass, and the Cheetah or hunting leopard of India have disappeared completely. Among birds the pink-headed duck is not seen any more nor is Jerdon's courser.

Species threatened with extinction.

Among the wild life threatened with extinction are the rat kangaroo of Australia, the short-tailed and long-tailed cats of New Zealand, the Japanese wolf, the Sumatra elephant, the Saigon antelope, the Syrian wild ass, the Indian lion, the rhinoceros, the buffalo, the African bush elephant, the Cape mountain zebra, the Nubian Somali wild asses, the white rhinoceros, the giraffe, the Cape buffalo, the Nubian and Abyssinian ibexes, and the Congo giant elands.

Even the marine animals of the sea, the whale, the fur-bearing seals, the sea-lion, the walrus, the porpoise and the sea-otter have not escaped this menace of extinction. The solitude and vast space of the oceans have not been able to shelter them from the rapacity of man.

In India, besides the lion, the rhinoceros and the buffalo, the antelope (black buck), the musk deer, the wild buffalo, the Nilgiri ibex, the pangolin, the hangul or Kashmir stag, the snow-leopard or ounce, the caracal, and the spotted lisang are becoming increasingly scarce. Similarly many Indian birds, such as the great Indian bustard, the white-winged wood duck, the florican, the mountain quail and Jeron's courser have disappeared or become very rare while the Himalayan pheasants with gorgeous plumage are getting scarcer day by day.

Factors responsible for extinction and decline in number

There are various factors responsible for the extinction or decreased incidence of species and the common belief that man bears squarely the entire responsibility on his shoulders for bringing about this deplorable state of affairs, is not wholly correct. It must, however, be confessed that human contribution towards the growing bankruptcy of wild life is indeed very substantial. Many a wild species has been hunted mercilessly for food and trophies. Unfortunately the trophies most valued are those of the largest, best and rarest of animals and birds. Many are destroyed for plumage, furs, pelts and other products.

Apart altogether from biotic interference, nature has many ways of cutting down the biological pressure and predation is one of them. Others are weather hazards, starvation, disease, accidents and non-breeding.

Disease is a most serious adverse factor to be reckoned with certain bovine mammals. Rinderpest has accounted for a great diminution in the number of bison in Assam and buffalo in Peninsular India, while foot and mouth diseases have in recent years seriously affected game animals in Kashmir and the Himalayan ranges.

A vast population of wild life become casualties from time to time, through various accidents. The important accidents result from fire, snow, foul and poisonous water, drowning in water by floods, wind, storm and lightning.

Positive and Negative Values

Before we advocate the cause of wild animals and birds we must be very clear in our minds about their various aspects. Wild animals have both positive and negative values. Among the positive values are:—

1. Aesthetic (nature study).
2. Recreative (hunting, fishing).
3. Useful products derived:—
 - i. Food.
 - ii. Wearing apparel (furs, hides, plumes).
 - iii. Manufactured articles (fats, oil, curios, trophies, ivory, whale products, and fertilisers).
4. Useful activities of wild life.—

In wild state:

- i. Distribution of plants and animals.
- ii. Scavenger service.
- iii. Protection of human health (control of disease carriers, cleansing water).
- iv. Sources of employment for human beings (protectors, biologists).
- v. Crop saving, insect suppression, control of harmful life.

In captivity:

- i. Trained animals (zoo specimens, circus exhibits)
- ii. Animals used for scientific purposes.

Negative values:

- i. Destructors of property.
- ii. Competition and predation.
- iii. Disease reservoirs.
- iv. Undue trespass.

The primitive man used flesh for food, skin for apparel, shelter and boats, and bones for implements. Many human races in the modern age, particularly those inhabiting ice-girt polar regions and undeveloped regions of the world depend on wild life for their subsistence.

Contribution to medical science.

Science has revealed and is continuing to reveal hitherto undreamt of possibilities in the uses of animal products and their employment in the treatment of human debility and disease. The fundamental biological law that only living things can generate living things was discovered in the seventeenth century by F. Redi in the course of experiments on animals in the Florence Menagerie. In the same century, W. Harvey immortalised his name by his discovery of the circulation of blood. He got his knowledge through examining dead and living animals in Windsor Park. The first discovery of 'Insulin', a drug which has brought relief to thousands of diabetics, was made in the liver of shark, an abominable creature whose extermination is often advocated by many. Rhinoceros horn, which is reputed throughout the east to possess aphrodisiac properties, is worth its weight in gold.

Some other contributions.

In his book 'Practice of Wild Life Conservation', Leonard W. Wing gives out that the U.S.A. and Canada economically benefit from wild life as insect suppressors and crop protectors to the tune of two billion dollars a year.

Of the various products derived from wild life, take, for example, fur alone. Furs collected from all parts of the world and assembled in London, for sale a few years ago were assessed at £30 million.

Wild animals, particularly the rodents, are significantly important in preventing run off, erosion and flooding. The useful role of the beaver in this respect can be quoted as an example.

Ecological Unit.

Forests themselves need wild life though not to the degree that wild life needs the forest. In the various processes of evolution, plant and animal life of the forest have become an ecological unit. The wild animals help the processes of reproduction in the vegetable kingdom. They also save them from evil effects of insects, fungus and other pests which if left uncontrolled would prove disastrous. They help in soil working and proper growth of forest plants—snails and earth worms, pigs and bears may be mentioned, for example. In a rich forest soil where worms are specially numerous it is estimated that there may be 50,000 individuals to the acre and the quantity of earth passing through their bodies would amount to ten tons. Earth-worms are universal soil-makers.

Wild animals also help in dissemination of seeds. Even the morphology of various seeds reveal wonderful contrivances to utilise the services of animals for dissemination—stickiness,

hooks, thorns, fluffiness, etc. Many seeds germinate better after passing through the digestive system of birds and animals.

Folklore and legendary beliefs.

A further interest attaches to our wild life for its association with folklore and legendary beliefs of the country. Among them is elephant the favourite of Lord Indra, whose sanctity is enhanced by the belief that eight elephants guard the eight celestial points of the compass. The monkey is held in veneration, as is commonly known, because of its association with the warrior monkeys who helped Rama in his campaign against Ravana. The tiger is one of the many incarnations of Lord Vishnu. The tiger also finds mention in the later Vedic texts. The mongoose figures in the Mahabharata as a teacher of wisdom to King Yudhistar. The deer is always associated with Brahma, the Creator. The wild boar is referred to as the 'Boar of Heaven'. It is narrated how in the primordial floods Vishnu, taking the form of a boar, raised the submerged earth from the waters and supported it on its tusks.

Evils of vermin.

The vermin among wild animals generally react adversely on human interest and therefore as already stated, the question of their wholesale protection does not arise. By way of mentioning a few examples of the extent of their destructiveness, it may be pointed out that in Great Britain alone the cumulative damage from rats is estimated at ten million pounds per year. India is essentially an agricultural country and several fold larger than Great Britain, so the magnitude of the damage done to Indian agriculture by rats can well be understood. The house sparrow is estimated to inflict a damage of 80 million pounds per year in Great Britain. American estimate regarding damage by insects is 3 to 10 per cent of the yield and the damage from this source alone is estimated at 450 million pounds.

In the United States of America the damage to domestic stock by predatory animals like the wolf, mountain-lion, lynx and bear is reckoned at 40-60 million pounds. The extent of damage done to our village live-stock in India by voracious carnivora like the tiger and panther must be considerable.

Balance of Nature.

However, one thing must be admitted and that is, in God's creation nothing is basically redundant. Even the basest of the creatures is serving some specific and useful purpose to maintain the nature's balance. Human policy in meddling with the natural forces must, therefore, be discreet and restrained. Any effort to upset nature's balance is bound to recoil adversely on man. Examples to support such a phenomenon are not wanting. In England and Scotland the indiscriminate killing of stoats, weasels and foxes has greatly increased the rodent population thereby imposing a great burden on the field crops. In China the vastly

diminished population of sparrow-hawks and other birds of prey which fed on small birds recently brought a serious plague of sparrows. In India destruction of small game in the wake of jungle-clearances has deprived wolves and hyaenas of their natural food. As a result of the balance being upset these vermin species sometimes lift human children in the countryside. The incidence of cattle lifting and man-eating carnivora is on the increase practically everywhere. This is because deer, the natural food of tigers and panthers, has been over-shot by sportsmen, both authorised and unauthorised. Conversely, in localities where tigers and panthers have been over-shot or disturbed, pig and deer tend to abound and become a serious menace to husbandry.

Some misconceptions.

There are misconceptions in the minds of many city dwellers about wild animals. This is particularly so in respect of carnivorous animals and certain reptiles. In their ignorance they often believe that wild animals are instinctively hostile to mankind and that the very presence of a human being in the jungle is enough to provoke them to attack. But those who know intimately the forest and the habits of its denizens do not share such beliefs.

Man's status in animal kingdom.

After all, may it be said, man himself is not very different from the animals. Let us not forget that man's status in the animal kingdom is very high, his supremacy over all the creatures being paramount and his prestige unchallenged. Wild animals are exceedingly shy of man. They fear him because man is known to be endowed with extraordinary powers not so much of muscle and bone as of guile and cunning.

The Killers.

Of the many varieties of wild animals, birds and reptiles that inhabit the forests of India, only a few are capable of defying human power. They are the elephant, buffalo, bison, tiger, lion, panther and bear among the quadrupeds and poisonous snakes and crocodiles among the reptiles. Of snakes there are about four hundred known varieties in India of which not more than twenty five are poisonous.

Secretive tendencies.

To the humans, wild animals in the forest are generally an invisible entity. Wherever man goes into the forest he, as a rule, finds himself alone. Though he thinks he is unobserved, many eyes have seen him. Birds leave their perches and dive into hidings. Rodents take cover inside bushes or burrows. Reptiles slither and vanish. The tiger forsakes his lair and leaves the field for man's undisputed occupation. The deer in a few bounds disappears from

sight. Even the elephant retreats in fear. All this commotion and consternation has but one meaning-- to make way for Man and to leave him in possession of the field.

Violence against man.

It might be interesting to mention that, whereas thousands of village men, women and children daily enter the forest singly or in groups, to collect forest produce, cut wood, herd cattle or to work under the forest department, yet casualties from wild animals are indeed very rare. Instinctively, wild animals contrive to leave man alone and keep out of his path.

Casualties through the violence of wild animals are few and far between and these are mere accidents and occur much in the same manner as casualties do through accidents on the road, be it Chowringhee, Chandni Chowk, Flora Fountain or Hazratganj.

Impaired cuteness.

As has already been said, wild animals are by nature shy of human approach. Fear of human beings is so deeply ingrained in them that even in their sleep they are alert and on the look out. But there are factors which at times impair their characteristic vigilance and sensitivity, such as indisposition, sex-hunger, bereavement, hibernation, incubation, motherhood, and old age.

But even in their sub-normal state of mind, wild animals will exert their utmost to get out of the human path provided they are given timely warning of approach. It is only when Man gets too close to them by surprise or accosts them suddenly that trouble arises, not so much by deliberate aggressiveness as for the need for self-preservation.

Once a forest guard was mauled by a tiger--on an examination of the victim it was found that he wore a dull khaki uniform and a pair of sandals carved out of a discarded motor tyre. Another young forest officer was badly attacked by a she-bear with cubs--investigations revealed that the officer was clad in khaki and wore a pair of rubber-soled shoes. Obviously, both the victims had strayed too close to the danger on silent feet and in inconspicuous clothes. That is why, to avoid such accidental encounters, villagers often sport a rattling staff or otherwise make audible noises while passing through a forest.

Warning System.

Animals in turn have their warning system, which goes into action on the approach of man. The hornbill rattling its wings as it launches itself from the tree, the peevish scolding of the 'seven-sisters', the high-pitched note of an alarmed pea-cock, the grunting-bark of the langoor monkey on a guard at the top of a tree or the sharp 'pook' of a sambhur will arouse the jungle world. A tiger's freshly abandoned resting place, the earth still warm with the

heat of his big body, has sometimes been located but not the tiger. Perhaps he is watching you alertly but curiously from a not very distant bush, but you cannot see him.

Nobility of character.

The essential nobility of character of the tiger is also said to be one of the main reasons why man often escapes attack. In fact, the tiger has been called "nature's gentleman", a trait which is also shared by the lion. Neither animal will attack man unless provoked or wounded. But while the lion is bold in his demeanour and makes no attempt to conceal himself, the tiger takes great pains to remain unobtrusive.

Co-existence with man.

Wild animals, particularly the much dreaded tiger, offer a spectacular example of the philosophy of co-existence with mankind. You leave them alone and they will not come your way. But if you harm them, even the smallest of the creatures will turn in defence of itself. Even the wounded deer will rush at its slayer approaching to give it the final blow, while the porcupine will charge backwards into its adversary and transfix it with its quills.

Murderous motives of man and animals.

The tragic aspect of wild creatures is, however, extremely negligible. Stray cases of snake bite or attack by carnivora are, therefore, to be viewed in the same light as stray cases of man-slaughter perpetrated by man against himself. We accuse and condemn the individual murderer but not the class to which he belongs. When a man attacks one of his own species, the elements of jealousy, animosity, avarice and greed are always associated with the crime. But when a wild animal or reptile assails a man it is invariably an unfortunate accident and the motive underlying the occurrence is seldom beyond a misconstrued zeal for self-preservation.

Biological Community.

Coming to the protection of wild life, the present policy is to maintain wild life stocks at the highest levels consistent with the interests of mankind. Wild Life Management to be rational must consist of both conservation and control. Fundamentally it is sound management to maintain the biological community as a whole, as it is healthiest when composed of all the forms natural to it. There are many types of life which furnish the material for conservation programmes but modern treatment is restricted to game animals and fur bearers, birds and mammals that are beneficial and feed upon injurious insects and rodents and to species having notable aesthetic value.

Conversely definite efforts are to be made to reduce and to hold at low level, population of rodents and birds that are destructive to crops, predators of poultry livestock or species which Man may regard as more valuable to him than the predators concerned.

History of the Wild Life Movement.

Before proceeding any further it is necessary to trace the history of the wild life movement. The earliest record which we possess today is the Fifth Pillar Edict of Emperor Ashoka by which game and fishing laws were introduced in the third century B.C. The Moghul emperors who were great observers and lovers of sport had also framed certain rules to control killing of wild animals. The engrossing memoirs of Jehangir are a real natural history of the animal life in India. In the United States of America some game laws are known to have been framed in about 1623. In Great Britain the game laws came into being in 1831.

In 1900 the British Government, convened a conference in London of the representatives of African Colonial powers which resulted in the London Convention for the preservation of animals, birds and fish in Africa. It was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal and was described as the *Magna Carta* of wild life in Africa.

In 1913 an international conference for the protection of wild life was held in Berne (Switzerland) at which 17 governments were represented. The principal outcome of the conference was the decision to establish a central organisation to deal with the question of wild life preservation on an international basis. However, World War I caused a set-back, and it was not until 1928 that the recommendations of the Berne Conference were given effect. A central bureau was established in Brussels, and it is now known as "International Union for the Conservation of Nature".

In India, the All India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life met for the first time in 1935 at Delhi. Before that for many years the Bombay National History Society through the medium of its journal had been working for wild life and the first Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act was the result. After independence and simultaenously with the revision of India's forest policy in 1951, the Indian Board of Wild Life was formed in 1953.

Game Sanctuaries and National Parks.

The conception of wild life sancturies and national parks was a great one. The pioneer country to act in this direction was the United States of America and its example was emulated by many other countries of the world. In 1832 the Congress of the United States set aside Hotspring reservation for the protection of wild life. In 1945, the U.S.A. had 169 wild life reserves covering nearly 20 million acres. In the same year Canada had 19

national parks with 7 million acres and in addition it also had 58 wild life refuges covering nearly one million acres. Other countries specially, Great Britain, Poland, Japan, Switzerland and Russia among others, are outstanding for their wild life sanctuaries.

In South Africa, the Sabie Game Reserve was created in 1898 by Paul Kruger and in 1926 it was renamed as Kruger National Park. Its area is roughly 8,000 sq. miles. Even a small country like Switzerland has a national park 62 sq. miles in area.

In India, perhaps the first National Park created was in Uttar Pradesh, known as the Hailey National Park. It was established in 1935 with an area of 125 sq. miles. Recently, it has been renamed as the Corbett National Park in memory of and tribute to Jim Corbett. But prior to this, sanctuaries had been in existence in many States. Among the well-known sanctuaries are the Gir Lion Sanctuary of Saurashtra, the Periar Sanctuary in Travancore, the Mudumalai Sanctuary of Madras, the Bandipur Sanctuary of Mysore, the Kansrao and Rajaji Sanctuaries of Uttar Pradesh, the Kanha Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh and the Kaziranga and North Kamrup sanctuaries of Assam. In addition several sanctuaries have been or are being created in the various states of India, as well as a few National Parks. Ceylon has 21 bird sanctuaries and Burma has many.

S. P. Sahi.

Bibliography.

1. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 23.
2. Wild Animals in Captivity, by H. Hediger.
3. Mammals Living and Extinct, by Flower and Lydekker.
4. Practice of Wild Life Conservation, by Leonard W. Wing.
5. Beasts and Birds as Farm Pests, by James Ritchie.
6. The Mammals of India, by J. C. Jerdon.
7. The Preservation of Wild Life in India, by Burton and Bajpai.
8. The Indian Wild Life Bulletin, March 1955.
9. Game Management, by Aldo Leopold.
10. Proceedings of the All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life (1935).
11. Journal of Mammalogy.

Pests

The word pest is generally associated with insects, but birds and animals can also be pests. In the case of animals they are generally called vermin, though predators sometime merit the term *pest* when they exceed the normal scale of destruction.

Insect pests are generally controlled by the application of insecticides, though normal biological control through their natural predators, mainly birds, is also there and proceeds continuously the whole while, though not apparent to the human observer. Probably the best known insect pest is the locust, which is a large grass-hopper, and which breeds in such large numbers in Africa, the Middle East, India and Pakistan as to present a severe threat at times to the food supplies of these countries.

Certain birds breed so prolifically and move and feed in such large flocks that they constitute a very real threat to man and his crops. An example of this in Africa is the weaver bird, which breeds in millions and which destroys large quantities of cereal crops. Here the latest method of controlling them is spraying of their breeding colonies with flame-throwers, which though a most brutal form of control is effective. At the cost of £ 20,000 some eighteen million weaver-birds were so destroyed in South Africa and four million birds in East Africa by these means. Yet these figures represent but a small proportion of the total population of these birds.

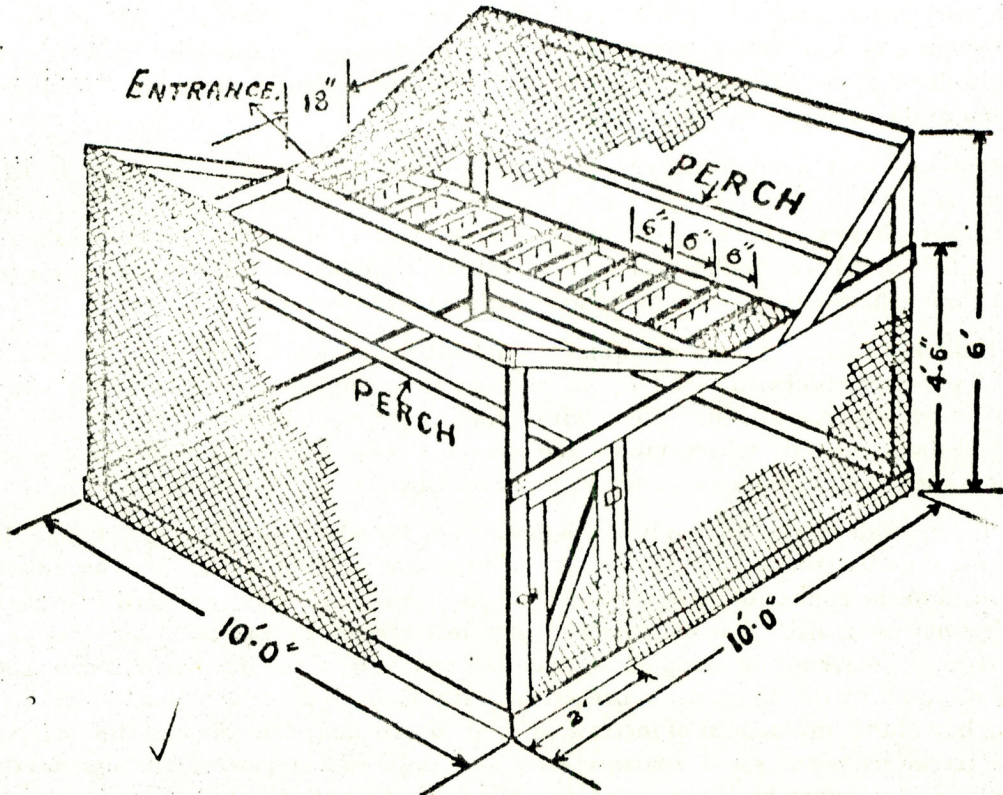
Recently we have read of the campaign against sparrows which was waged in China and which resulted in the destruction of a lakh and a half of sparrows. Here the methods employed were, however, not so brutal and consisted mainly of chasing and killing the birds by human beings. Three million Peking residents kept up the chase for days until the birds dropped from exhaustion and were killed at the rate of 5000 per hour.

In India it is such birds as the parakeet which attract attention by their numbers and mode of flight—sometimes in such large numbers as to resemble clouds—that their damage potential is not always realised. Along with crows, pigeons, sparrows etc., they do a vast amount of damage to fruit, vegetables and cereal crops. The control of such pests as monkeys is another problem which must be faced realistically.

On the one side is the urge to produce more food, for which the clearance of more land for bringing it under cultivation is generally sought as the solution, but insufficient attention is being paid to the control of pests, whether insects, birds or animals, which destroy cereal, vegetable and fruit crops. The employment of humane means of controlling and destroying these pests is of course to be accepted as essential and it is necessary that this question be seriously taken up by the authorities concerned. It is easy to use the 'meat-animal' as the whipping boy of the protagonist of increase of food production, but the real destroyers are monkeys, parakeets, pigeons and sparrows etc., and only to a minor extent pigs and deer. The trouble is the former birds are not eaten while the latter animals are!

A simple trap to catch crows has been perfected by the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, with which 1049 crows were captured in 181 days. It consists of a wire-meshed cage 10' x 10' by 6' high, the top sloping down to a central line which is left open as a strip 18" wide. Across this open strip are nailed cross bars at six-inch intervals to form a ladder, through the rungs of which the crows can enter. Two 3" x 1" planks to serve as perches are fixed inside the cage on either side of the central opening and some distance way. Once the crows are in the trap, attracted by bait which can consist of garbage, meat etc., they will sit on the perches from where they cannot see the openings. If nails are fixed on the cross-bars pointing downwards the captured crows will be further prevented from escaping. Such a trap costs about Rs. 60/- and is within the reach of any farmer. Probably similar traps can be constructed for parakeets, sparrows etc.

But the difficulty of such artificial methods of control of animals and birds which do damage to man's crops, but which also perform a useful part-time function in eating other harmful species of birds and insects, is to know when the danger point has been passed.



Dimensional sketch of the Trap.

It Happened in Northern India

(True Stories of breaches of the Code of Wild Life.)

1. Distinguished Company.

Sometime in 1957 in the..... Division an Asstt. Conservator of Forests caught a party consisting of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Magistrate of his district, accompanying no less a person than a Representative of the Public holding high rank. They had shot a cheetal, even though it was the close season, at night with a jeep. The detection was at a forest gate on a forest road. The Collector tried to brush aside the Asstt. Conservator saying "if you say anything here it will be awkward as we have so-and-so with us." He was persuaded to sign the book. In a subsequent explanation to the letter which was written to him he admitted that his "party" had shot the deer but denied that it had been shot in the reserved forest. The matter was duly reported to the higher authorities but ended 'in smoke'.

*

*

*

*

2. Tigers shot at water-holes.

In a certain division of....., during the shooting season of 1957-58 three tigers were shot at water holes in the month of May. This was by a police officer shooting in the company of the brother of an ex-ruling prince.

Five in one shot.

An ex-ruler shot a tigress in an advanced stage of pregnancy over water from a concealed shooting block during the month of May in 1958. She was sitting there over the only water in the neighbourhood and the kill, a buffalo which had been tied for her, and she was in the strictest sense of the word 'a sitting duck'. When he opened his trophy he found four almost fully matured cubs which would have been born in another couple of months. If he had only held his fire a little he might have noticed her sex and condition.

3. Sheer waste.

A high ranking personage who is a great shikari shot a tiger in.....and left it lying in the forest because in his own words he "could not afford to have its skin mounted."

*

*

*

*

4. A Great Shikari !

One Mr.....from.....was travelling recently in his jeep towards.....and somewhere near a place called.....an unfortunate tiger crossed the motor road at

about twelve noon. He promptly shot it with his .275 rifle from his jeep, thus committing three offences against the Game Rules:—

- (i) Shooting a tiger from a motor vehicle ;
- (ii) Shooting it with a light rifle (in the U.P. a new rule has been made recently which prohibits the shooting of a tiger with rifles smaller than .375) ;
- (iii) Shooting a tiger during the close-season.

*

*

*

*

Starting young on wrong lines.

Extract from "Onlooker".

.12 year-old.....shot a panther with his .22 rifle while returning to the..... College.....after his Dussara vacation. He was driving in an open jeep when at about 7 P.M., a few miles from.....his attention was drawn to a passing panther near a road bend. Not heeding the protestations of the chauffeur and others in the jeep, he picked up his small rifle, which had been given to him for bird shooting, and dropped the animal stone dead with a single shot through the head.

*Offences:—*1. Using a .22 rifle without a licence.

2. Shooting from a jeep.

3. Shooting at night.

*

*

*

*

Some Fishing Stories.

A well known angler observed a military truck on the road, and shortly after a military party, including an officer whom he knew slightly, bombing the river.

He reported the incident, including the number of the truck, to the Unit Commander. The reply came that the incident had been looked into, and that the angler must have been misinformed, since the truck of that number was under maintenance that day and had not left the Unit's Headquarters. Nothing further was done.

Comment superfluous.

*

*

*

*

The writer was fishing in the.....river at.....when from upstream from within the adjoining sanctuary came the all too familiar muffled explosion. A little later hundreds of small dead fish floated downstream. Moving upstream he noticed a spiral of blue smoke rising from the jungle, and on investigation found a party of men sitting round a fire and cooking fish. Spread out to dry was a fishing net of the casting type of about one inch mesh.

Standing up against trees were three twelve-bore shot-guns. When he asked what they were doing, the question was greeted with broad grins and one of them replied 'Picnic, Sahib'. Not being armed with either the authority or anything more lethal than a fishing rod, the writer decided that discretion was the better part of valour and withdrew from the scene, but reported the party immediately to the local Forest Guard. Nothing ever came of it.

Offences: 1. Carrying open fire-arms in a game sanctuary.

2. Bombing fish.

3. Using a net of too small a mesh.

4. Netting fish in a sanctuary.

5. Catching fish without a license.

* * * * *

A party of boys from a school went in charge of a master, who it must be admitted was quite innocent of the rules, to the..... for a few days holiday. There they were regaled by a very senior police officer with a demonstration of shooting deer at night from a jeep with a spot-light, and came back to their school boasting of the wonderful 'Shikar' they had enjoyed and stating that they had taken venison at every meal.

Moral: Who is going to guard the guardians themselves?

* * * * *

A sportsman visited a well known centre for big game shooting and met a member of the local so-called 'Shikar Club'. It might be supposed that this club would boast of the possession of a number of fine rifles, but no. The possession they valued most was the highpowered spot-light, and shooting with this at night from a jeep was apparently their only method. Not only this but a forest officer suggested night driving in a jeep as the cheapest and easiest way of shooting a bison or a tiger.

* * * * *

And How Other Countries Do It

1. The Hundred-dollar pheasant.

(*Extract from the 'New York State Conservationist'*)

Next time you are out driving and see a pheasant along the road ponder this one. At Deep River, Conn., a motorist who killed a pheasant was fined \$ 58 after a State Trooper said he saw the youth swerve his car to the left side of the highway to hit the bird.

Next he was fined \$ 15 for failure to drive on the right side of the road.

Then the Conservation Department came into the picture and the motorist was fined \$ 10 for hunting out of season, \$ 10 for using a motor vehicle in hunting and \$ 15 for hunting on Sunday.

* * * *

2. NO TO A PRINCE.

(Extract from *Oryx*, the *Jurnal of the Fauna Preservation Society*).

The bontebok antelope of South Africa had been so severely depleted in numbers that had not a few private land owners given it protection on their estates, as early as the 1830's, the species might have been wiped out.

One such landowner took his task of preserving his herd so seriously that he even refused a hunting permit to Queen Victoria's son.

* * * *

3. Poaching Problem.

(Extract from *American Magazine "Outdoor Life"*, April 1958.)

I have been wondering if something can't be done about the deer poaching here in my section of Wyoming.

I have a small ranch 13 miles south of Casper. When the snow gets deep in the mountains the deer come down on the flat country where they can be hunted at night. The illegal shooting starts before the deer season opens in October, and continues until spring. Once there was a fire in a neighbour's meadow and after we got it out we found two deer that had been shot.

We see the poachers chasing deer with their cars, we hear them shooting, and we find places where deer have been skinned. Recently I saw two eagles and some magpies in a meadow, so I walked over there and found two more dead deer.

Emory Kimball,
Casper, Wyoming. U.S.A.



Permit Holder-- "We are Permit Holders, who are you?"

Poacher-- "Mere Permit Holders are ye? We 'ave freedom of the forest. Down on yer knees, ye beggars."

Young People's Corner

Wild Life in India

Our country is a very large one with vast jungles. In these jungles many kinds of wild animals are found. For example we see the fine animal the Kashmir stag in the north. We see the tiger, sambhar, wolf, spotted deer, elephant and bear in U.P., M.P. and Bihar. In Bengal and Assam we can see many kinds of wild animals like elephants, rhinoceros, wild buffalo and many types of deer. In South India we can see the elephant, bison, sambhar, wolf, bear, tiger, panther and deer. In Saurashtra there are lions in the Gir forest. Thus India has many types of animals which are very interesting for children to observe and enjoy.

Now I will tell you something of these animals which I have seen on tours with my parents.

Wild elephants are found in U.P., Orissa, South India, Assam and Bengal. Elephants generally roam in herds. They do not like the sun and try to remain in shady places in the forests. The elephant is a large animal with a keen sense of hearing and smelling but it cannot see well. I once saw with my parents at Kargude in Madras how elephants are captured. The elephant is made to fall into a large pit, and after it falls it is brought out of the pit by the help of large tuskers, to the bodies of which the captured animal is tied. The animal is then put into a large cage for about two months. During this time the animal is fed with grass and tree-branches and water. It is trained to obey orders, and then taken out and slowly taught to work. In the forest the tamed elephant lifts big logs of wood. It pushes the logs with its trunk. It drags big logs. The elephant is also used for riding to see other animals in the forest. It also appears in the procession on Dussehra Day. The elephant can be trained to do a number of tricks, as I saw in the Kamala Three Ring Circus in Bangalore. I saw eight large tuskers richly caparisoned receiving Marshal Bulganin and Nikita Krushchev at Coimbatore airport. It was good to see one of these elephants garlanding Bulganin. The elephant is a very useful animal. We should have at least one in all the big places for joy rides for the children. The elephant is fond of bamboos, sugar-cane, bananas and coconuts. It breaks the coconut by pressing it with its foot. It is also fond of gur, and in Lachiwala I saw the D.F.O's elephant eating chapaties!

The other animal which I have seen is the tiger. It is a large animal with long limbs, very strong and active. I have not seen it in a forest. I have seen it in a zoo. The tiger

is a meat eater. It has large canine teeth as in dogs, to tear the meat and eat. It is a dangerous animal.

Another animal I have seen is the cheetah. The cheetah is like a leopard but has longer legs and can run very fast. It is not a true cat and is half a dog and half a cat. The cheetah is trained by some people and is used for hunting black buck and gazelles.

I have seen bears in the zoo. Bears eat fruit. They are fond of wood-apples and other fruits and honey. The bear is sometimes very dangerous. It has long rough hair, a long tongue and big claws. It is not very beautiful to look at. It eats ants and other insects. I have seen the Polar Bear. It is white, and always stays in the water and sometimes comes out.

The Kashmir stag is found in Kashmir. In winter it comes down to the lower hills in certain places, but in summer it is on the mountains around Kashmir. It has very large antlers. It is related to the European deer.

The sambhar is a big deer found in India. I have seen it at Kargude. It eats tree bark, leaves and grass. It is an animal that lives in deep forests and has large ears.

The spotted deer is sometimes called cheetal. It is found in India and Ceylon. It does not like dense jungles. The cheetal has white spots on a brown body. It roams in herds. Its ears are narrow. It is beautiful to look at. It can swim. The cheetal eats berries, tree-leaves and other kinds of fruits and leaves.

The panther or leopard is found all over India. I saw a panther on the Wild Life Day at Coimbatore College. When it saw a stuffed bison's head it began to shake it. Panthers can climb trees easily. Some panthers are man-eaters.

The rhinoceros is a huge and fat animal. It is fond of grass jungles. It has a boat-shaped head, short and fat legs, and feet like elephants, and very thick skin. Its ears are like the rabbits, of course much bigger. It has small eyes. It is fond of muddy pools. It eats grass and leaves of trees found in the forests. It has a horn on its head.

Wolves are found all over India. They live on deer, goats, sheep etc. Some times they eat human beings. A wolf is like a great dog.

Uma Sharma,
F.R.I.

* * *

Our Feathered Guests.

Towards the end of last year I was invited by Uncle George to accompany him on his Sunday bird-watching excursions. I have gone with him on most Sundays since then and learnt quite a few interesting things about birds.

Since the beginning of this year we have been studying the nesting habits of some species of birds in the F.R.I. estate. It is a tiresome job to find nests for study as they occur in nature. To simplify this work Uncle George set up a number of artificial nests all over the F.R.I. estate. Eight of these were in our compound, three on the mango trees, two on the jacaranda trees, and one in the garage and two in the back verandah. These had different shapes and sizes to attract birds of different species. Three were 2 ft. long with openings 2" x 2". These were intended for the Mynas, two with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " openings for the Black headed Myna. One was box shaped with plywood for the floor and roof and opening 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " for the dove. Two were mud made, one a cup sort and the other a flattened retort shaped with the opening 2" x 1.5".

We found that six of the above eight nests were taken during the period from March to July. One of the bamboo ones with 2" x 2" opening was taken by the Myna, the other two by House Sparrows. One with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " opening was occupied by the Black headed Myna and the other was used by the House Sparrows. The retort type nest was first taken by the Redrumped swallows but they were driven away by the House Sparrows.

A pair of Redrumped Swallows constructed a flattened retort type nest below the eave of the bungalow after many days of hard labour. This also was forcibly taken over by the common sparrows and the poor Swallows had to seek shelter elsewhere. The population of White Eyes in our compound is quite a large one. I noticed many of their nests in bushes and creepers. The nest is rather lightly made, it is 2" in diameter and 1" in depth.

I noticed some other interesting facts too. For example, Mynas, Sparrows and White Eyes, use their nests only to raise broods. Normally they pass their night perching on branches of trees etc. Also a nest can be used more than once in the same season by different birds to raise their broods.

Bobby Mathoda.

The White Eye.

At about the end of May I noticed two tiny "White Eyes" busy making their nest in the Bignonia creeper, by the side of our front verandah. When ready the nest was about 2 inches in diameter. It was a shallow flimsy affair. It was made of dry grass, feathers and hair and was suspended from three twigs.

On the 20th of June I noticed a small pale blue egg in the nest, it had black spots on it. During the next three days the mother "White Eye" laid two more eggs in the nest. During the next fortnight the one or other of the birds was found sitting on the eggs. The young ones were hatched on the 8th of June. They had no feather and were not at all good to look at. Their bluish veins were visible all over.

The young ones grew gradually. The two parents had a busy time feeding them. They appeared to be ever hungry and always had the beaks open. In a fortnight's time they began to resemble the parents. On the 23rd of July the young ones had their first flight. Two of them were too weak and didn't go far. So I gently got hold of them and put them in a small cage and fed them with wood-worms and insects, they were let off the next day when they went to some trees.

Kitto Mathauda.

* * * *

Last year the Wild Life Club, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, held an Essay Competition for school boys and girls to coincide with the Wild Life Week celebrations in October 1957, the subject for the essay being "Why we should preserve our Wild Life." Considering that it was the club's first venture in this direction and also in view of the fact that the notice was rather short, a fair number of entries were received. The essays were scrutinized by a panel of judges and prizes were awarded to the following entrants:—

Sl. No.	Name of the student	Name of the Institution	Rank
1	Shri Eric Sutherland MacDonald	Wood Stock School, Landour Mussoorie	English 1st Prize (Boys)
2	{ Shri B. Tocher „ Updesh Nath Goel	Oak Grove School, Mussoorie Col. Brown Cambridge School, Dehra Dun	English 2nd Prize (Boys) —do— (Joint)
3	{ Miss Indubala Singh „ Indira Bhai	Col. Brown Cambridge School, Dehra Dun St. Thomas' High School, Dehra Dun	English 1st Prize (Girls) —do— (Joint)
4	Shri Promod Kumar	Cantt. Higher Secondary School, Chakrata	Hindi 1st Prize (Boys)
5	Shri Daulat Ram	—do—	Hindi 2nd Prize (Boys)
6	Miss Asha Khanna	Oak Grove Girls' School, Mussoorie	Hindi 1st Prize (Girls)

In the ensuing Wild Life Week a similar competition has been organised by the club. The subject offered is "How we should preserve our Wild Life." News of the prize winners will be published in the April 1959 issue of the 'CHEETAL.'

**Appeal by Col. H. H. Maharaja Pratap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur,
K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Nabha, President, Wild Life Preservation
Society of Northern India.**

As you have probably read in the papers, we have formed a Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern India, the headquarter of which is at Dehra Dun at present. The Executive Committee of the Society consists of several influential and knowledgeable people of the locality, as you will see from the copy of the proceedings which I enclose. The provisional constitution of the Society which we adopted at the inaugural meeting on the 13th of April is also enclosed for your perusal.

As you will see our aims and objectives have necessarily to be of a general nature, but we hope, among other things, to make suggestions to the State Govt. for the improvement of the legal and executive machinery for wild life protection, and on management of National Parks and Sanctuaries, as also to carry out activities of an educative and propaganda and publicity nature among the people. We have not much to offer prospective members except to assist them in obtaining shooting and fishing facilities in Government forests and facilities for visiting Sanctuaries and National Parks, and it is hoped that we will obtain the agreement of State Forest Departments to accord our members some special consideration in these matters. We also intend to build up an information bureau on shikar and fishing facilities and on Sanctuaries and National Parks in the country, to assist our members when required. We would also like to operate a Wild Life Survival Service on the same lines as that of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The encouraging of interest in wild life among the youth of the country by the offer of scholarships, prizes etc. from the funds available with us is an important part of our programme.

Finally, we hope to produce a Journal which will be devoted to wild life preservation and which will serve as the forum for our members.

Such a Society as ours is, by its very nature, an altruistic organisation from which members cannot expect very much, but the long-term effects of our work for the rapidly vanishing wild life of India, provided we can obtain a broad support from all classes and can maintain a steady effort for wild life preservation, are likely to be far-reaching. We particularly aim to work with the younger generation and among the rural classes, mainly those living in close association with the wild life of the country.

I would, therefore, appeal to you to become a Patron of the Society in the first place, so that we may have your support and encouragement, and be able to carry out some practical and useful work.

A patron is expected to donate a sum of Rs. 500/- to the funds of the Society.

Yours in the cause of wild life preservation,

(Sd.) Pratap Singh.

Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting of the Wild Life Preservation Society
of Northern India held on Sunday, the 13th April at the Rangers
College, City Section, Dehra Dun.

Attendance:

Forty persons, whose names are appended, were present.

The meeting started after a light tea was served.

Proceedings:

Brigadier Gobinder Singh, Commandant of the Military College was proposed unanimously to the chair. After a few opening remarks welcoming the move to form such a Society as proposed, the Chairman called on Shri P. D. Stracey to explain the objects of the meeting.

Shri Stracey narrated the previous attempt made in September, 1955 to form an association on the lines of the North Bengal shooting and fishing clubs, the main feature of which is the leasing of the shooting and fishing rights from the Government. On that occasion a constitution had been drawn up, and the U.P. Government and Forest Department had been intimated and asked if they would be willing to settle the shooting and fishing rights of the Dehra Dun and Saharanpur Divisions with the proposed association at free or concessional rates. After some time the U.P. Government had expressed their inability to do so and stated that they were forming their own organisation for the protection of wild life, so the move had been abandoned for the time being. Although the U.P. Forest Department have had an organisation in the shape of Game Wardens for over a year now, it was still felt by many that a private organisation for the protection of wild life was necessary.

The present proposal was for an organisation for the whole of Northern India and a suitable constitution had been framed and would be put to the meeting.

The Chairman then invited remarks from any of the persons present.

Shri Taylor pointed out that on a recent fishing trip to the Kosi he had found illicit fishing going on. Shri Negi, the Chief Game Warden of the U.P. pointed out that a report, if possible, with names of offenders, should be invariably submitted.

The Raja Sahib of Poonch drew attention to the venality of lower categories of the Forest Department staff.

It was the unanimous opinion that a Wild Life Preservation Society should be formed.

Shri Negi, the Chief Game Warden of the U.P. Forest Department then read a statement detailing the organisation and activities of the newly formed U.P. Wild Life Department.

The Chairman then put a formal resolution as follows to the meeting which was passed unanimously.

"This gathering of sportsmen and wild life enthusiasts being assembled here to-day, the 13th April 1958, at the Northern Forest Rangers College, City Section, Dehra Dun, to consider the question of forming an organisation for the preservation and protection of Wild Life, hereby formally resolve to form a "Wild Life Preservation Society for Northern India".

The Chairman then requested Shri Stracey to read and explain the provisional constitution for the Society.

The constitution was read and explained and discussion was held on several clauses and amendments were made as necessary. The finally approved draft is appended to the proceedings.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a Provisional Executive Committee. The following members were elected:—

(i) *President*—Maharaja of Nabha

Proposed by Shri P. D. Stracey

Seconded by Brigadier Ranbir Singh.

(ii) *Vice Presidents*—(a) Shri P. D. Stracey

Proposed by Col. Chowhan

Seconded by Shri S. S. Negi.

(b) R. L. Holdsworth

Proposed by the Chairman

Seconded by Shri P. D. Stracey.

(iii) *Secretary-cum-Treasurer*—Shri J. N. Onial

Proposed by Shri Negi

Seconded by Shri Gupta.

NOTE:—The intention is for the present to have a combined post of a Secretary-cum-Treasurer. If necessity arises a separate post will be created later on. The constitution provides for this.

The subscription for Ordinary Members will be for the present Rs. 12/- per annum and for Affiliated and Institutional Members Rs. 60/- per annum.

Shri R. N. Datta, I.F.S., President, F.R.I. & Colleges, Brig. Gambhir Singh, Surveyor General, Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Brig. Gobinder Singh, Raja Sahib of Poonch, Raja Charat Singh of Sahanpur, Mr. B. Mitchell, Arcadia Tea Estate, Capt. Melvill and Shri Tej Bahadur Singh.

The Provisional Executive Committee will conduct the affairs of the Society and will hold office until the election of the first regular Executive Committee at the first general body meeting of the Society.

The Chairman then brought the meeting to a close after thanking the Wild Life Club of the F.R.I. for sponsoring the meeting and bearing the expenses of stationery and postage etc., as well as providing tea for the function.

Mr. Stracey then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair after which the meeting dispersed.

Names of persons present at the meeting :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Brigadier Gambhir Singh | 21. Shri R. Gairola |
| 2. Brigadier Gobinder Singh | 22. Shri N. P. Tripathi |
| 3. Capt. E. G. Melvill | 23. Shri V. K. Sharma |
| 4. Shri R. J. Taylor | 24. Shri B. Nautiyal |
| 5. Shri Prem H. H. Lal | 25. Shri O. P. Bhargava |
| 6. Shri B. Mitchell | 26. Shri P. G. Sathe |
| 7. Lt. Col. E. W. Bell | 27. Shri A. L. Rao |
| 8. Shri Shyam Chand Negi | 28. Dr. R. N. Mathur |
| 9. Shri G. P. Sawhney | 29. Shri Tej Bahadur Singh |
| 10. Shri S. P. Pandhi | 30. Lt. Col. Ranbir Singh |
| 11. Shri R. S. Gupta | 31. Shri J. N. Onial |
| 12. Shri Charan Singh | 32. Shri O. D. Jackson |
| 13. Mr. Jorna Suvanto | 33. Col. Chauhan |
| 14. Shri Y. M. L. Sharma | 34. Shri A. K. S. Bakshi, I.A.F. |
| 15. Dr. S. Krishna Swamy | 35. Shiv Ratan Deo Singh, Raja of Poonch |
| 16. Shri Bhagat Singh | 36. Shri R. M. Sharma |
| 17. Shri Beeby | 37. Shri S. A. Shah |
| 18. Shri B. B. Wadhvani | 38. Shri P. D. Stracey |
| 19. Shri J. C. Varmah | 39. Shri S. Gupta |
| 20. Shri R. S. Rithal | 40. Shri Bakshi Sant Ram |

COMPLETE UP-TO DATE LIST OF MEMBERS.

Patrons

H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala
H. H. the Maharaja of Faridkot
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur
H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur
H. H. Maharaj Rana Hemant Singh of Dholpur
H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal
Raja Saheb of Kalsia
Major Maharaj Hari Singh of Jodhpur
H. H. The Maharao Saheb Bahadur of Kotah
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala

Life Members

Seth Balgopal Das, Timber Merchant, 86A, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.
Shri G. O'Brien, New Delhi.

Honorary Members

Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Minister of Cooperation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
Shri M. D. Chaturvedi, I.F.S. (Rtd.), New Delhi
Maharaj Kumar Dharma Kumar Singhji of Bhavnagar
Shri E. P. Gee, Assam
H. H. the Ruler of Sandur, S.I.
Shri Salim Ali, Padma Bhushan, Bombay
Dr. Bainsi Prasad, Dehra Dun
Shri M. S. Krishnan, Naturalist, Madras

Institutional Members

The I.A.F. Selection Board, Dehra Dun
The I.P.S. Officers' Mess, Central Police Training College, Abu
The Military College, Dehra Dun

Affiliated Members

The Wild Life Club, F.R.I., Dehra Dun
The Wild Life Club, Chandigarh (Punjab)

Ordinary Members

- Shri P. D. Stracey, I.F.S., F.R.I., Dehra Dun ...
 Shri R. L. Holdsworth, The Doon School, Dehra Dun ...
 Shri J. N. Onial, P.F.S. (Rtd.), Dehra Dun ...
 Shri M. D. Chaturvedi, I.F.S. (Rtd.), New Delhi
 Brig. Gambhir Singh, Surveyor General of India, Dehra Dun
 Brig. Gobinder Singh, Commandant, Military College, Dehra Dun
 Shri Tej Bahadur Singh, Dehra Dun
 Shri B. Mitchell, Dehra Dun
 Capt. E. G. Melvill, Dehra Dun
 Sardar Ranbir Singh, Dehra Dun
 Shri J. A. K. Martyn, Head Master, The Doon School, Dehra Dun.
 Shri Om Prakash Goyal, Dehra Dun.
 Col. A. N. W. Powell, Mussoorie.
 Shri S. S. Negi, Nainital,
 Shri D. A. Beeby, Saharanpur.
 Shri B. Nautiyal, Dehra Dun.
 Shri R. N. Dutta, I.F.S., President, F.R.I., Dehra Dun.
 Maj. E. G. Mainwaring, Dehra Dun.
 Mrs. M. Mainwaring, Dehra Dun.
 Shri R. S. Rithal, Dehra Dun.
 Brig. Ranbir Bakshi, M.C., Clement Town, Dehra Dun.
 Shri M. A. Edwards, Dehra Dun.
 Lt. Col. E. W. Bell, Dehra Dun.
 Raja Chandra Raj Saran Singh, Dehra Dun.
 Shri Subir Gupta, Dehra Dun.
 Shri G. G. Takle, I.F.S., Inspector General of Forests, New Delhi.
 Shri H. M. Harrison, Roorkee.
 Shri B. P. Srivastava, Nainital.
 Shri R. L. Khajuria, C.C.F., Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.
 Dr. R. M. Sharma, Dehra Dun.
 Dr. Durga Prasad, Dehra Dun.
 Col. K. Guman Singh, Meerut.
 Shri O. D. Jackson, Dehra Dun.
 Shri Charan Singh Cheema, Dehra Dun.
 Rev. Jorma Suvanto, Dehra Dun.
 K. B. Mohammad Hakimuddin, Lucknow.
 Major M. A. R. Skinner, Military College, Dehra Dun.

-
- Capt. S. C. Vadera, Military College, Dehra Dun.
Lt. R. K. Sen Gupta, Military College, Dehra Dun.
Shri Balbir Singh, Chandigarh (Punjab).
Shri Kuldeep Singh, Hardwar.
Shri K. P. Sagreiya, I.F.S., C.C.F., Madhyh Pradesh, Rewa.
Shri Z. R. Irani, Delhi.
✓ Shri S. Raghbir Singh Sandhanwalia, C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd., Meerut.
Rev. Andrew McDermid, Lucknow.
Shri J. C. Ross, Director, Survey of India, Abu (Rajasthan).
Maharaj Kumar Aman Singh of Bijawar.
Tikka Khushwant Singh of Badrukhan, Fort Badrukhan, District Sangrur (Punjab)
Shri Bhagwandas Khorana, P.F.S. (Rtd), Dehra Dun.
Shri Ram Pratap Singh, 10-A, Model Town, Patiala (Punjab)
Dr. John C. Taylor Sr., Children's Home, Bhogpur (Dehra Dun)
Dr. John C. Taylor Jr., D.D.S., Mussoorie.
Rev. Gordon R. Taylor, R. P. Mission, Roorkee, U.P.
Shri S. P. Sahi, Publicity and Liaison Officer, F.R.I., Dehra Dun.
Shri V. K. Viswanathan, Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Patna.
Capt. Jasbir Singh, 18 Cavalry, C/o 56 A.P.O.
Shri D. C. Kaith, C.C.F., Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
Shri Manohar Lal, 57, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.
-

APPLICATION FORM

THE WILD LIFE PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NORTHERN INDIA

I, _____ of _____

hereby apply to be admitted as an ORDINARY / AFFILIATED / LIFE / EDUCATIONAL
(Teachers) / INSTITUTIONAL Member of the Wild Life Preservation Society of Northern
India.

My interests are _____

Proposed by _____ Name _____

Designation _____

Seconded by _____

Address _____

ORDINARY MEMBER : Rs. 20/- Entrance Fee; Rs. 12/- Annual Subscription.

EDUCATIONAL : 50% of Ordinary Members.

LIFE : Rs. 150/-

AFFILIATED : Rs. 60/- (5 Votes)

INSTITUTIONAL : Rs. 60/- („)

VISIT
BINDRA BUN & SONS

DEHRA DUN

FOR

Suitings - - - -

Silks - - - -

Hosiery and

Knitting Wool

EXPERT TAILORS

PHONE 485

NATIONAL EMPLOYERS MUTUAL
General Insurance Association Limited
(Incorporated in England)

Transacting:-

**MOTOR, FIRE,
FIRE & BURGLARY
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
ASSURANCE**

Offering Several Free Extra Benefits

For Particulars Apply or Contact

**4, PEAREYAL BUILDINGS, P. O. BOX 150,
NEW DELHI**

OR

**8. C. BERRY, Res. Rep., 7-A, ASTLEY HALL,
DEHRA DUN**

At MUSSOORIE

Bhai Dhian Singh & Co.

At DEHRA DUN

Shamsher Singh & Sons

(By special appointment to H.H. the
Maharaja Sahib of Nabha)

THE SHOPS

WORTH A VISIT

.....AND MANY MORE

ARMS & AMMUNITION

for

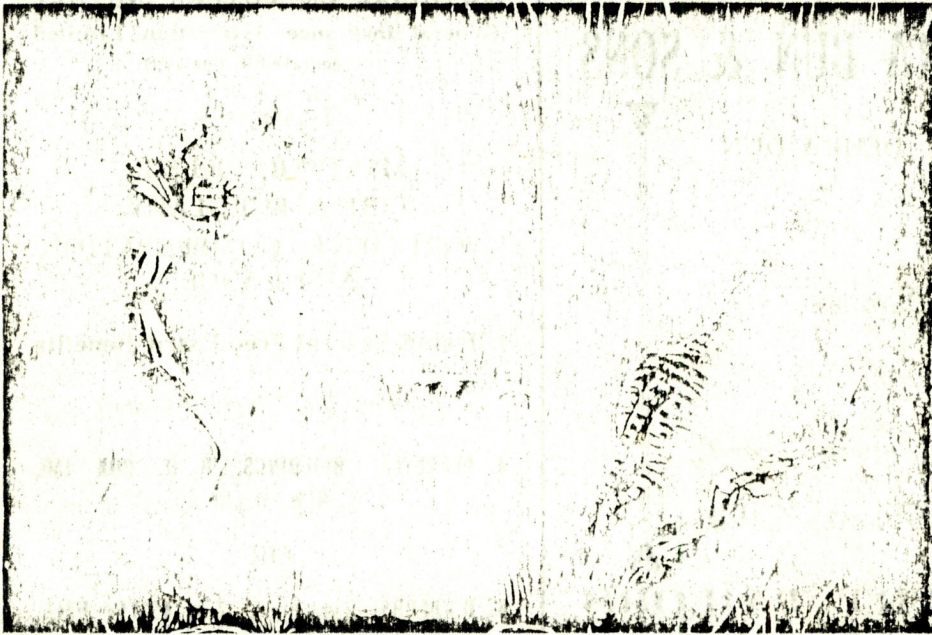
**SALE & PURCHASE
OF HIGH CLASS
AND
OTHER WEAPONS**

Please always remember the leading stockists:

***Oriental*
ARMS & AMMUNITION CO.**

Just Opposite Fire Brigade
Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Phone : 42681 Grams : DECORATION



The
true
✓ SAFETY
Matches

WIMCO MATCHES - - - - India's Best

We make no extravagant
claims

BUT

We do try our Best

THE
Dun Printing House

Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.

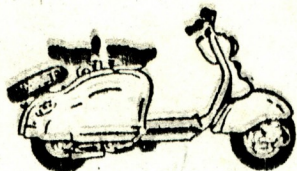
Phone : 4 3 6

Private Reserve

fully as good as you
expect them to be

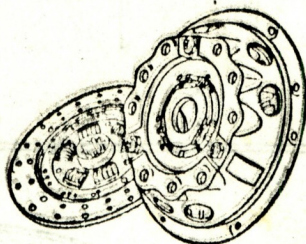


A quality product of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.

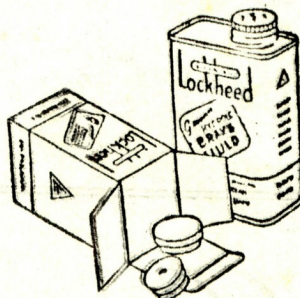
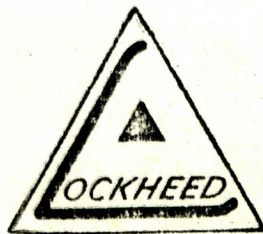


Lambretta

Motor Scooters & Light Trucks



Clutch Assemblies & Spares



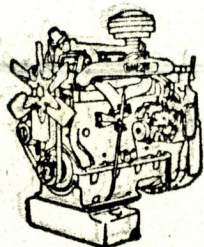
Hydraulic Brakes & Spares

Automobile Products of India Ltd.

BRANDS COMBINED



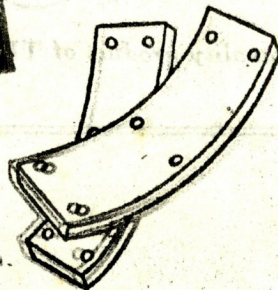
MEADOWS



Automotive, Marine &
Industrial Diesel Engines



Firestone



Brake Lining

THE CHEETAL

JOURNAL OF THE WILD LIFE PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NORTHERN INDIA

Vol. 1

OCTOBER

No. 1

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Messages	1
2. Editorial Notes	5
3. A Model Wild Life Department	11
4. Wild Life Preservation—Right and Wrong Methods	21
5. Wild Life in the Sub-Himalayan Tracts	23
6. The Future Development of India's National Parks and Sanctuaries	26
7. Note on Jungle Fowl Shooting	30
8. Terminology	35
9. The Black Buck	36
10. Wild Life and its Significance to Man	37
11. Pests	47
12. It Happened in Northern India	49
13. And How Other Countries Do It	51
14. Young People's Corner	53
15. Appeal by H. H. The Maharaja of Nabha	57
16. Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting	58
17. List of Members	61